

# **THE CURRENT DIGEST OF THE SOVIET PRESS**

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Volume IV, Number 8

Published Each Week by  
**The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies**

Appointed by the American Council of Learned  
Societies and the Social Science Research Council

***The Katyn Massacre ... German Peace Treaty***

***How Slanderers Exploit the Complaint System***

***Ivan the Terrible ... Predecessors of Darwin***

***Unsatisfactory Productions and a Lack of Plays***



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Each week the Current Digest of the Soviet Press presents a selection of the contents of the Soviet press, carefully translated in full into English, or objectively condensed by competent editors, and arranged by subject matter. The translations are presented as documentary materials without elaboration or comment. They state the opinions and views of the original authors, not of the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council. These materials are published in order that they may be of direct assistance to persons engaged in the research and interpretation of public affairs.

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# Pravda's Argumentation of the German Peace Treaty\*

(Editorial)—FOR A PEACE TREATY WITH GERMANY. (Pravda, March 12, p. 1. Complete text:) The note of the Soviet government to the governments of the United States, Great Britain and France on a peace treaty with Germany and the Soviet draft of principles of a peace treaty with Germany were published in the Soviet press March 11.

These documents released by the Soviet government raise a question of great importance to the strengthening of peace in Europe.

Nearly seven years have passed since the end of the war. with Germany and Germany still has no peace treaty, is partitioned, and continues not to enjoy equal rights with other states. Such a situation cannot be regarded as normal. It is absolutely necessary to end this abnormal state of affairs in the interest of the preservation and consolidation of peace.

The problem of a peace treaty with Germany and the problem of full restoration of peace in Europe are one and the same. A peaceful settlement with Germany will make it possible once and for all to solve problems which have arisen as a result of the second world war. The states of Europe which have suffered from Hitlerite aggression, particularly Germany's neighbors, are vitally interested in solution of these problems. All the peoples of the world are interested in this, because the signing of a peace treaty with Germany will be conducive to improvement of the international situation as a whole and to establishment of a stable peace throughout the world.

The conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany has tremendous significance for the destinies of the German people. Without the speediest conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, a just attitude toward the legitimate national interests of the German people cannot be ensured.

Germany has been in a state of partition for almost seven years. This fact considerably impedes realization of the fundamental hopes of the German people, who are striving for the creation of a united, independent, democratic, peace-loving state. The preservation of a divided Germany benefits no one but the enemies of peace, because it creates a favorable foundation for the resurrection of German militarism and new attempts on its part at revanche and aggression.

The facts show that the forces of revanche and retaliation are again raising their heads in the Western zones of Germany. The arms magnates of the Ruhr, those perennial inspirers and organizers of German aggression, have again gone into action. Generals of Hitler's army, who hope to rebuild the German-fascist armed forces under the banner of Western Germany's participation in the so-called "European army," have again come to the fore.

The danger of a revival of German militarism, which has unleashed two world wars, has not been removed, because the relevant decisions of the Potsdam conference have still not been implemented. A peace treaty with Germany must make a revival of German militarism and German aggression impossible.

"The conclusion of a German peace treaty," says the Soviet draft of the principles of a peace treaty, "will be conducive to the development of Germany as a united, independent, democratic, and peace-loving state, in accordance with the Potsdam decisions, and will insure to the German people the possibility of peaceful collaboration with other nations."

True to its consistent policy of peace, the Soviet government has unfailingly supported and supports the swiftest possible peace settlement with Germany.

At the Paris, Moscow and London meetings of the Foreign Ministers' Council in 1946 and 1947 the Soviet Union already raised the problem of concluding a peace treaty with Germany as a matter of urgent importance. The Soviet Union continued unfailingly to adhere to this position in subsequent years as well. As is known, the Soviet government supported the appeal of the government of the German Democratic Republic to the

governments of the U.S.S.R., the U.S.A., Great Britain and France on Feb. 13, 1952, requesting them to speed the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

The Soviet government's note published March 11 points out that the Soviet government, "supporting the address of the German Democratic Republic's government to the four powers, requesting rapid conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany, is addressing a proposal on its own part to the governments of Great Britain and France to discuss without delay the question of a peace treaty with Germany in order to prepare in the immediate future an agreed draft of a peace treaty and to submit it for consideration by a corresponding international conference with the participation of all interested states."

The speediest formation of an all-German government is an indispensable requisite for the preparation of a peace treaty. The note of the Soviet government points out that such a peace treaty must be worked out with the direct participation of Germany in the person of an all-German government. It follows from this that the U.S.S.R., U.S.A., Britain and France, which are performing control functions in Germany, must also study the question of conditions conducive to the speediest formation of an all-German government expressing the will of the German people.

In order to make easier the preparation of a draft peace treaty, the Soviet government has submitted for the consideration of the governments of the U.S.A., Great Britain and France a draft of principles of a peace treaty with Germany. At the same time the Soviet government, true to its policy of strengthening peaceful international cooperation, has expressed its readiness to consider other possible proposals on this question.

The Soviet draft of principles of a peace treaty with Germany is imbued with the desire to ensure a solution of the German question on a peaceful, democratic basis in accordance with the interests of strengthening world peace and guaranteeing the legitimate national interests of the German people.

The Soviet draft points out that Germany must be re-established as a single state. Thus an end would be put to the division of Germany and a united Germany given the opportunity of developing as an independent, democratic, peace-loving state. The draft calls for the withdrawal from Germany of all armed forces of the occupying powers not later than one year after the peace treaty comes into force. All foreign military bases on the territory of Germany must be liquidated at the same time.

Democratic rights must be secured for the German people. At the same time, the existence of organizations hostile to democracy and the cause of maintaining peace must not be permitted on the territory of Germany. The draft suggests an agreement to the effect that Germany pledges not to enter any coalitions or military alliances whatsoever directed against any power which took part with its armed forces in the war against Germany. The territory of Germany is to be determined by frontiers laid down by the decisions of the Potsdam conference of the great powers.

Of utmost importance for Germany is the Soviet draft's proposal to the effect that no limitations whatsoever are to be placed on Germany regarding the development of a peaceful economy, which is to serve the growth of the well-being of the German people. Germany will also have no limitations placed on her in respect to trade with other countries, ocean navigation and access to world markets.

The Soviet government's note and the draft of principles of a peace treaty with Germany have been met with great satisfaction by all the true friends of the cause of peace. Eloquent evidence of this is provided by the reactions of progressive circles in all countries.

The peace-loving peoples see in this step by the Soviet government a clear new manifestation of the wise policy of the Soviet government—a policy of peace and security, equality of rights and friendship of peoples.

\* [For the Soviet draft peace treaty terms see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 7, pp. 7-8.]



# The Katyn Massacre Investigation

STATEMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF POLISH REPUBLIC. (Pravda and Izvestia, March 1, p. 4. 800 words. Condensed text:) Warsaw (Tass)—On Feb. 29 Radio Warsaw broadcast the following statement by the Polish government:

For several weeks American propaganda has been trying to magnify the importance of the ostentatious sessions of a so-called special House committee on the Katyn affair. The staging of this farce and the unleashing of the campaign connected with it, the provocational purposes of which are apparent, are one of the links in the U.S. government's general propaganda campaign, which is a part of aggressive war preparations.

Inveterate instigators of neo-Hitlerite, revanchist aspirations, enemies of peace, democracy and the Polish people are behind this campaign; such people as Mr. Bliss Lane, who, as U.S. Ambassador in Warsaw, did not hesitate to participate personally in the organization of acts directed against the Polish state and its independence, and, on returning to the United States, has specialized in spreading foul slander about Poland and the Soviet Union; and Mr. O'Konski, a member of the special committee who during the second world war was connected with Hitlerite agents in the United States.

The formation of the special committee coincides with the U.S. Congress' appropriation of \$100,000,000 for sabotage and espionage activities—in Poland among other countries—and is a part of this criminal activity aimed against peace.

The annihilation of thousands of Polish officers and soldiers at Katyn was the deed of Hitlerite criminals, who, along with the crime at Katyn, committed hundreds of similar crimes on Polish and Soviet soil. The crime at Katyn was a link in Hitler's actions aimed at physically annihilating the Polish people and consistently carried out during the occupation. The crime at Katyn was the deed of those Hitlerite murderers whom the American authorities are now releasing from prisons and hiring for the preparation of new crimes against the Polish people and all peace-loving peoples. ...

The Polish people look with loathing on the American ruling circles' attempts to avail themselves of a poisoned weapon, inherited from Goebbels; on the attempts to cover up the traces of Hitlerite crimes and on the miserable attempts to attack the peoples of the Soviet Union, who bore the main burden of the struggle to defeat Hitlerism on their own shoulders. Every Pole regards with indignation and disgust this slander and provocation; these cynical attempts to make capital out of the tragic death of thousands of Polish citizens at the hands of Hitlerite murderers. The government and the Polish people resolutely condemn this provocational campaign by the United States, which is directed against the peace-loving countries, against the people who suffered most from the Hitlerite invasion and Hitlerite crimes.

NOTE FROM SOVIET GOVERNMENT TO U.S. GOVERNMENT. (Pravda, March 3, p. 1; Izvestia, March 4. Complete text:) On Feb. 15 the U.S. State Department sent Comrade Panyushkin, Soviet Ambassador to the U.S.A., a letter (along with an appended resolution by the House of Representatives dated Sept. 18, 1951) from R. Madden, chairman of the House committee for so-called investigation of the "Katyn affair." In his letter Madden expressed the wish to obtain some sort of "evidence" from the Soviet government concerning the murder of Polish officer prisoners of war by Hitlerite criminals in Katyn Forest in 1941.

The U.S.S.R. Embassy sent the U.S. State Department a note Feb. 29 containing the following:

"The Embassy hereby returns the Madden letter sent by the State Department with the appended text of the resolution of the House of Representatives of Sept. 18, 1951, as a breach of the generally accepted norms of international relations and an insult to the Soviet Union.

"The Embassy recalls that:

"1. The question of the Katyn crime was investigated by an

official commission back in 1944, and it was established that the Katyn affair was an act of Hitlerite criminals, which fact was published in the press on Jan. 26, 1944;

"2. The U.S. government registered no objections to this conclusion by the commission for eight years, until just recently.

"In view of this the Embassy considers it necessary to state that raising the question of the Katyn crime eight years after its conclusion by an official commission can only have the purpose of slandering the Soviet Union and thereby rehabilitating universally recognized Hitlerite criminals.

"The above-mentioned report by the official commission on the Katyn crime is appended."

The appendix to the note is entitled "Report by the Special Commission for Determining and Investigating the Circumstances of the Shooting of Polish Officer Prisoners of War in Katyn Forest by the German-Fascist Invaders;" it was signed by the chairman of the special commission, Academician N. N. Burdenko, and by members of the special commission: Academician Alexei Tolstoi, Metropolitan Nikolai, Academician V. P. Potemkin, Lt. Gen. A. S. Gundorov and others. This report by the special commission was published in the Soviet press Jan. 26, 1944.

[Pravda March 3 published the complete text of the report by the special commission, originally printed in Pravda on Jan. 26, 1944. The text of the report occupies 14-1/2 columns.]

VOICE OF THE POLISH PEOPLE.—Press Exposes Vile Provocation of American Propaganda. (By Staff Correspondent Ya. Makarenko. Pravda, March 2, p. 4. 1100 words. Condensed text:) Warsaw—Goebbels' shameful "laurels" give the masters of the White House no rest. Following in the footsteps of the fascist liar and provocateur, they have dragged the so-called "Katyn case" out of their dusty archives, trying by all possible methods to represent white as black. First they took a favorable attitude toward the appearance of a whole series of vile pamphlets in America about the U.S.S.R., including Goebbels' memoirs. Then they set up a special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the Katyn affair. This committee is hearing supposed witnesses who appear before the Congressmen in Ku Klux Klan hoods.

The aims of this vile campaign are perfectly obvious. As is noted in the statement by the Polish Republic government, it is a link in the U.S. government's propaganda campaign, which is part of the aggressive military preparations.

The Polish people did not allow themselves to be deceived by Goebbels' propagandists during the war. Much less will they allow themselves to be deceived now when they are well acquainted with the facts of the shooting of Polish officer prisoners of war by the German fascist invaders. All the calculations of American propaganda are doomed to failure.

The Polish people's opinion on this matter is clearly expressed in the Polish press, which comments widely in March 1 issues on the statement by the Polish Republic government completely exposing the American imperialists' shameful attempt to resurrect the long-shattered provocation of the Hitlerites. ...

The Polish people appraise the American warmongers' new provocational campaign as a hostile act by the warmongers directed against democratic Poland and its vital interests.

POLISH PEOPLE REACT WITH SCORN TO AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS' CURRENT PROVOCATION. (Pravda, March 3, p. 4; Izvestia, March 4. Complete text:) Warsaw (Tass)—Commenting on the statement by the Polish Republic government on the provocation of U.S. ruling circles who are endeavoring to rehabilitate the Hitlerite criminals who organized the murder of the Polish soldiers and officers at Katyn, Kurjer Codzienny states in an editorial entitled "Reply to the Provocateurs:"



"At the time of the fighting at Stalingrad, when the heroic Soviet Army was taking on the Hitlerite barbarians all alone, when all mankind and all allied governments realized that the fate of world civilization and the very existence of the peoples depended on the sacrifices, strength and courage of ordinary Soviet people, at that very time a British MP made an interpellation about Katyn to the British Foreign Secretary of that time, Eden. It should be noted that the inspirer of this dastardly interpellation was the so-called London "government" (Polish emigré government—Ed.). Astonished by this interpellation, Eden replied that the raising of such a question in the British Parliament was an insult to His Majesty's Government.

"Many years have passed since then. The Soviet Union's Western allies in wartime have radically altered their views on the question of honor, right and wrong, crime and heroism. At the same time they have partially lost their memory. They have completely forgotten the death camps. They have forgotten the gas chambers, the manufacture of soap from human skin, the lampshades from women's skin. In a word, they have completely "forgotten" all those unimaginably horrible crimes of the Hitlerite genocides for whom Katyn was merely a fragment of their criminal activity."

The newspaper points out that the Soviet Union's former allies in wartime, headed by the United States, have inherited the Hitlerite ideology with astonishing precision, have thrown open the gates of the prisons, and former Hitlerite executioners, generals and field marshals, many of whom were condemned to death on the peoples' demand, have now been invited to cooperate ideologically and militarily. The supermen from Washington have decided to compete with the Guderians and the Goebbels. Following Goebbels' example, they have resorted to the foulest provocation in history—the Katyn provocation. It must be admitted that the American aggression in Korea has really surpassed Hitler's crime. The Polish people react with boundless scorn to the unparalleled foul provocation in connection with Katyn.

**STATEMENT BY CZECHOSLOVAK PROFESSOR OF CRIMINAL MEDICINE F. HAJEK ON THE SO-CALLED 'KATYN AFFAIR.'** (Pravda, March 12, p. 4, 1500 words; Izvestia, p. 3. Summary:) Prague (Tass)—Under the headline "Czechoslovak Scientist Refutes American Provocational Fabrications" the newspaper Lidova Demokracie published a statement March 11 by Frantisek Hajek, Professor of Criminal Medicine at Charles University, Prague. The statement is based on eyewitness observations and direct evidence obtained in the spring of 1943 at the place of the Hitlerite crime in Katyn Forest.

The statement says: I regard it as my duty to express my opinion regarding the revival by the United States of America of the so-called "Katyn affair," since I visited the scene of the crime when the Nazis started their campaign against the Soviet Union in connection with the so-called "Katyn affair" and I took part personally in examining the corpses in Katyn Forest in the spring of 1943.

The object of the Hitlerite war criminals and their swindling campaign in connection with the so-called "Katyn affair" was clear even at that time. They wished to distract the attention of the entire world from the terrible crimes perpetrated by them in Poland and in the Soviet Union, crimes of which they were later found guilty and for which they were condemned by the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg.

The very way in which the Hitlerites organized the trip to the Katyn Forest by 12 professors from countries occupied by the German fascists is characteristic. The Ministry of Internal

Affairs of the Protectorate handed me an order from the Nazi occupiers to go to Katyn, pointing out that if I did not go but excused myself on grounds of illness (as I tried to do) my action would be regarded as sabotage and at best I would be arrested and sent to a concentration camp.

The obvious preparation with which we were received was striking and from the first I obtained the impression that the Hitlerites themselves had committed this horrible crime. I was finally convinced of this by the statement of the Soviet special commission investigating the Katyn Forest shooting, which I read in Czech translation in 1945 and with which I completely agreed on the basis of my personal observations and the proofs.

Incidentally, I emphasize that I established the facts in the spring of 1943, considerably earlier than the Soviet commission, which set about its work in the autumn of that year, after liberation of Smolensk, so that my data is more exact in establishing the condition of the bodies. Immediately after the liberation of Czechoslovakia in 1945 I issued a brochure, "The Katyn Evidence," in which I described the grave from which the bodies of about 800 Polish officers shot by the Hitlerites were dug up.

On the basis of several of the bodies I examined I established that the bodies unquestionably could not have been interred three years, as the Hitlerites claimed, but only a short time; at most little more than a year. The bodies were very well preserved, and, by comparison with those found in common graves along the so-called "death trail" from the Western borders of Bohemia to Terezin, particularly in the common grave near Bohosudovo, where skeletons alone remained of bodies interred hardly six to eight months, we reach the inevitable conclusion that the Katyn bodies had not lain there more than a year or at most a year and a half. The uniforms were in good state; one could unbutton them without the cloth dissolving, and tobacco in cigarette cases was yellow and unspoiled by dampness.

Four-cornered rips were found in some of the clothing, but there were no wounds underneath them except in one case, when it was a broken rib. The Germans said these holes were made by the four-sided Russian bayonet, but the bayonet blade is sharp for a long part of its length and could not leave a four-edged cut in the clothing without going deep enough to penetrate the skin.

The Germans offered as final proof the circumstance that five-year old pine trees were planted over the graves and showed growth blemishes indicating that they were two-year-old trees when moved to the site; but we did not see any but a single sample brought to us and a forester called by the Germans said the blemish on the tree was due to the fact that it had grown in the shade of taller trees.

It is interesting to note that the Poles were shot by revolvers of German make—made by the firm of G. Henschau & Co., Durlach, near Karlsruhe.

Some of the members of the German-organized investigating commission from occupied countries did not know enough German to write a report; a German doctor from Breslau wrote the report, read it to us and had us sign it.

As a representative of science who with his own eyes and on the basis of irrefutable scientific data was convinced of the criminal propaganda and vile deceit of the Hitlerite fascists over the so-called "Katyn affair," I can only say that the present American campaign in connection with the so-called "Katyn affair" is the same sort of propaganda against the Soviet Union as was the Hitlerite campaign of 1943.



# How Slanderers Exploit the Complaint System

Readers' Letters: SLANDERERS.\* (By I. Zykov, Senior Legal Councilor. *Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye*, Feb. 5, p. 3. 700 words. Condensed text:) Minsk—In 1946, the management of the Comintern Collective Farm, Mogilev District, removed collective farmer Trofim Konoplyov from his position of head stableman on account of his negligent handling of horses.

Konoplyov listened with wrath to the order issued to this effect by Comrade Sergeyev, chairman of the collective farm. "You just wait," he mumbled as he left the collective farm office: "You haven't heard the last of me yet."

For several years Comrade Sergeyev, the collective farm chairman, did indeed have occasion to remember Konoplyov, the former head stableman.

Dark night had settled over Mogilev. A thin streak of light was gleaming in the heavily draped window of Zakhar Perepyotkin's apartment. Zakhar was seated at a table. Trofim Konoplyov, his friend and drinking companion, sat facing him.

"Have no fear, Trofim Zosimovich," Zakhar Perepyotkin was saying. "I'll whip up the kind of report that'll just annihilate your farm chairman. On one condition: my fee is a kilogram of lard and a liter of vodka." Konoplyov nodded in token of agreement.

A little later Konoplyov left Perepyotkin's apartment and went to the post office with a triumphant air. In his pocket was a report which stated that Collective Farm Chairman Sergeyev had ordered storeman Denisenko to make available 100 kilograms of barley grain and 300 kilograms of seed potatoes for the preparation of home-brew.

A check revealed that the report was pure slander. The error of Konoplyov's behavior was explained to him, but the slanderer remained unperturbed. Reports on Farm Chairman Sergeyev's imaginary misdeeds were sent to Party and government organizations and to local newspapers. Konoplyov and Perepyotkin have sent no less than 100 reports on Sergeyev in the past few years. Representatives and commissions have come to the Comintern Collective Farm from Mogilev, Minsk and even Moscow to check on these reports. They have all come to the conclusion that Konoplyov's reports do not correspond to facts and are pure invention.

The commissions and representatives used up a large quantity of paper in refuting Konoplyov's reports. Unfortunately they did not say one thing they should have said: that Konoplyov and Perepyotkin are malicious slanderers.

The slanderers became more and more impudent.

December, 1951. Konoplyov unfolded a newspaper which he had chanced upon, and his face darkened with rage. The newspaper carried an appeal by the Comintern Collective Farm members to all the collective farms of Belorussia. The authors of the appeal were sharing the experience they had acquired in working for the development of productive communal animal husbandry and were calling upon all the collective farms of the republic to enter competition for excellent wintering of communal livestock.

"So Sergeyev and his collective farm made the newspaper again," sputtered Konoplyov. "I'll clip his wings as surely as my name is Konoplyov." Again he hurried to Mogilev, to his friend Perepyotkin. Konoplyov and Perepyotkin spent much time writing their latest denunciation. Finally they both took it to the post office.

Another commission visited the Comintern Collective Farm in January, 1952, to check on Konoplyov's new report, which was some ten pages long. Again it was established that Konoplyov's report was pure invention and malicious slander. ...

Comrade Sergeyev has worked for 16 years as chairman of the collective farm. He is a good organizer who carries out his duties honestly and selflessly and has earned the respect

of the collective farmers. What is the record of the slanderers? Konoplyov works very badly at the collective farm. Perepyotkin worked for the Mogilev Municipal Finance Department for a while and was dismissed for drunkenness and loafing.

A responsive and attentive attitude toward complaints by working people is an immutable law of our country. We make it possible for everyone to send reports to any agency about anything. All reports are carefully checked and appropriate measures are taken immediately. But no one is allowed to take advantage of this right and to engage in slander.

Konoplyov and Perepyotkin are obvious slanderers. They must be severely punished in accordance with the stipulations of the law.

(Feuilleton)—LIMIT OF PATIENCE. (By N. Doroshevich. *Trud*, Feb. 24, p. 2. 950 words. Condensed text:) ... Rosenblum selected Pushkino District, Moscow Province, as his main field of activity. ... Whenever a magpie from the Pushkino forests brings in a rumor or a bit of gossip, Rosenblum immediately records it on paper, makes countless copies and sends it to various offices in the area. He complains about the village Soviet to the district Soviet executive committee. He complains about the district Soviet executive committee to the district Party committee. He complains about district organizations to province organizations. He complains about all of these to all metropolitan newspapers, including *Pionerskaya pravda* [Young Pioneer Truth, children's newspaper]. Among other items, this experienced squabbler brought to the newspaper *Trud* a quite remarkable document entitled "Explanatory Notes on Complaints Submitted by Rosenblum to the Province Prosecutor's Office at Various Times." This document is the quintessence of slander, a distillation of a great number of complaints of the most various kinds. Suffice it to point out that the "Explanatory Notes" contain absurd and unproved accusations against 61 individuals, including five prosecutors, three Deputies, four militiamen [policemen], two petty merchants, a district architect and the chief of the local fire department.

It is legitimate to ask why nobody has yet attempted to put a stop to Rosenblum's doings. It turns out that some people go so far as to try to justify his behavior, which is intolerable in a Soviet citizen. Thus, Comrade Safonov of the Pushkino City Party Committee reasons as follows: "Rosenblum has complained about me, too, and more than once, but I continue to spend hours listening to his endless complaints. After all, the author of a report which contains even one per cent of factual material cannot be considered a sheer slanderer!" ...

Not so long ago Rosenblum decided to purchase a summer cottage from the Pushkino District Communal Economy Department. The local organizations turned down his request on the ground that Prof. I. D. Starkov had first option on the cottage. ... It so happened that just at this time Rosenblum was sent off on official business. "Warning signals from afar" began to go out to metropolitan, province and district organizations from all the villages, towns and other spots on the traveler's itinerary. The director of the Pushkino District Communal Economy Department, who had nearly been driven insane by personal contact with Rosenblum, was overwhelmed by this new series of attacks from completely unexpected directions. He decided to let the whole thing go and throw himself on the mercy of the victor. He sold the clever manipulator half of Prof. Starkov's summer cottage.

At that point Rosenblum really got started. ... Each day since has been bringing new trouble to the Starkovs. They had barely assembled the wooden debris of their terrace, destroyed by Rosenblum's efforts, when they received a court summons in a suit to deprive them of the garden. Starkov, a Soviet scientist, was unexpectedly arrested the other day as he was leaving Northern Station. It is true that after checking his papers and examining the manuscript of his doctoral disserta-

\* [For previous feuilletons on slanderers, and the follow-ups on them, see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 47, p. 23; Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 30, 31 and 33; No. 4, p. 25; and No. 5, p. 28.]



tion, which he was on his way to defend, militia headquarters tendered their apologies to the professor. But when the militia-man on duty ran out after Rosenblum, who had deceived him into making the arrest, the latter had vanished completely. ...

We would like to know the following: What is the usual limit of patience in Pushkino District and when will this truly inexhaustible patience wear out?

## Unsatisfactory Productions and a Lack of Plays

### THE LENINGRAD SEASON

**IN DEBT TO THE SPECTATORS.** (By Special Correspondents A. Grebnev and O. Dzyubinskaya. Sovetskoye iskusstvo, Feb. 13, p. 2. 2900 words. Condensed text:) Leningrad—Leningrad's seven drama theaters constitute one of the leading detachments of Soviet theater art. ... It is in the light of these great potentialities and lofty demands that the day-to-day practice of the Leningrad theaters and particularly the results of their work during the past year, 1951, must be examined.

During the past year Leningrad's drama theaters offered a number of ideologically important and artistically good new productions. New creative efforts were undertaken in presentation of historical and revolutionary themes; successes were achieved in productions on the stirring theme of the struggle for peace. The theaters' repertoire of modern themes improved considerably. Plays devoted to pressing contemporary questions and classical works occupied a leading place on the theater posters.

Nevertheless as a whole 1951 was not a successful year for Leningrad's drama theaters. Most of them did not fulfill their plans for the repertoire, depriving audiences of one or two scheduled productions in each case. At the same time, among the works which they presented there were none which were sufficiently outstanding as stage productions to compensate in any degree for the nonfulfillment of the plan. Unlike past years, not one of the works of such important theaters as the Pushkin Academic Drama Theater and the Gorky Bolshoi Drama Theater could be entered in the Stalin Prize competitions.

It is known that our playwrights lagged behind noticeably during 1951. In speaking of the theaters' work one cannot ignore the fact that the dramatists did not furnish them the necessary number of worthwhile plays. All of this is true. But were the theaters themselves sufficiently active in the creation of the repertoire? Did they approach their own work with enough sense of responsibility?

Let us turn to the facts.

During 1951 the Gorky Bolshoi Drama Theater presented four plays (instead of the six planned)—A. N. Ostrovsky's "Snow Maiden," A. Perventsev's "Junior Partner," K. Trennev's "Lyubov Yarovaya," and A. Chakovsky and I. Rubinstein's "Here It Is Morning Already." These plays have their merits, but not one of them can be called a creative achievement of the theater. Let us trace what happened here in 1951. In January the theater spent a total of 93 rehearsal hours on plays which never saw the light. "Snow Maiden" and "Junior Partner" were presented in the spring. In the middle of April the theater began work on the play "Here It Is Morning Already," based on the novel by Chakovsky. Work continued throughout May and June, for which reason there were no other parallel production rehearsals for a month and a half. In July the theater went on tour, not only without having presented a performance, but, what is more, even convinced that the play needed major changes.

In October, having returned from vacation, the theater company began working energetically on "Lyubov Yarovaya," which it had begun while still on tour. The October premiere was presented on time, but the haste and the director's failure to think out the interpretation carefully told upon the quality of the performance.

The year's last production, "Here It Is Morning Already," gave no real satisfaction to the theater company or the playgoers. It appeared at the end of December, after two months of additional rehearsal. During the entire four and a half months, right up to its very opening performance, the text of the play was continually being changed. Every now and then the actors had to insert changes in their parts. This took a great

deal of time and effort. It unnerved the actors and shook their confidence in the play.

The Bolshoi Drama Theater, which has a good company, has every opportunity for successful work. The theater adopted the correct policy of trying to select an ideologically lofty repertoire on present-day themes; that it experienced difficulties with its repertoire and was forced to waste a great deal of time on worthless plays was primarily due to the fact that it was passive about obtaining plays, depending for them upon the Committee on Affairs of the Arts. Is it not significant that time and again during 1951 "rivalries" sprang up between the Bolshoi Drama Theater and the Pushkin Theater over a play? Not over a subject upon which both theaters want to work, not over an author for whose cooperation they were striving, but over ready-made plays, written without the theaters' own participation. ...

This passivity made itself felt in the work of the Pushkin Drama Theater. During the past year the theater did not create one performance equal to such former productions as "Unforgettable 1919," "Great Sovereign," or "Living Corpse." Great masters of the stage, not completely occupied at that time by the current repertoire, did not have new work for months. ...

If one counts the months which the theaters spent unproductively rehearsing plays known to be worthless, one of the basic reasons for the nonfulfillment of the plans becomes obvious. The plans themselves were very often drawn up without being well thought out, without a serious evaluation of the plays selected for production or public discussion of them. As a result the plans for the repertoire were "torn up" in the middle of the year just as easily as they had been drawn up in the beginning.

The Leningrad Drama Theater, for example, wasted time and funds on rehearsing three plays which the All-Soviet Committee on Affairs of the Arts first approved and then withdrew from the repertoire. ...

The Leningrad Theater of the Leninist Young Communist League, the New Theater and Young Spectators' Theater worked actively during 1951. Here, too, however, better results could have been achieved. The Young Communist League Theater wasted time and funds on rehearsal of the defective play "Island of Great Hopes." After production of the play "Where the Pine Trees Whisper" was ready a whole month went by in "procrastination" at the Young Spectators' Theater. The New Theater, which needed replacements in the company and solution of a number of administrative and financial problems, experienced serious organizational difficulties.

Thus, the theaters' failure resulted from the absence of well conceived plans for the repertoire, from carelessness in selecting plays and from inertia in work with playwrights. Lack of close creative ties with the writing community did not permit the majority of theaters to fashion a reliable repertoire portfolio. Even the elimination of this or that play from the repertoire would not have disrupted a company's entire work if the theater simultaneously had at least one or two plays ready for production, if parallel rehearsals of several plays were conducted, if, finally, the theater had a clear, well thought out line in its work on the classics.

What is surprising in the fact that the Leningrad Drama Theater, for example, was taken unawares by changes in its repertoire? The cancellation of rehearsed productions created a breach in the theater's work which was not filled at all. The principle of rehearsing more than one play at a time was followed in this theater for only five and a half months of the entire year.

Another major reason for the great failures of 1951 has to do with the question of directors. Although the overwhelming majority of vacancies have been filled, the problem of direc-



tors' cadres, which has long been an acute one for the Leningrad theaters, cannot be considered solved even now. There is no doubt that in the selection of these cadres compromises affecting the theaters' creative work have been and are being made. Is it by chance, for example, that many plays by Soviet playwrights which are very important ideologically and artistically have not been given the productions they deserve on the Leningrad stage? ...

There is no doubt that many shortcomings in the theaters' work could have been overcome and many errors corrected in time if bold and fundamental criticism and self-criticism had been properly developed among the theater workers. It is just this kind of criticism and self-criticism that many theater companies lack.

A characteristic example of this is the Leningrad drama theaters' conference held recently at the All-Russian Theater Society's Actors' Club. This was the first broad public meeting of theater workers to be held in a long time, and was devoted to questions of carrying out the Party's historic decree on the repertoire.

The conference promised to be interesting. ...

But there was no important fundamental discussion. There was a boring, humdrum, formal meeting in a half-empty hall, a meeting which had no clear direction and did not consider disturbing problems, a meeting where the most diverse themes were touched upon but not one examined deeply, where there was a great deal of talk about everything and nothing said about the main things. It is not surprising that the conference could not produce any concrete decision whatever. One noted an almost complete absence of the theaters' directors (only one of them was there) and also of many producers. ...

The speech by A. Sonin, head of the Leningrad City Board on Affairs of the Arts, could not satisfy the conference members. Comrade Sonin did not even attempt to analyze the situation in the theaters. Such generalities as he uttered resembled his interview on the year's results printed in a recent issue of "Theater Programs." Benign satisfaction with his work was apparent, as was the desire to gloss over rough spots, to present the situation as completely satisfactory and to turn aside severe criticism of individual specific defects in the theaters' work.

Yet the theaters' weak work is due in large measure to the weak leadership given them by the Board on Affairs of the Arts. It cannot be said that the Board and its theater section do not try to understand the life of the theaters, that they do not give them day-to-day help in solving individual operational problems. But, having become accustomed to defects, the Board's workers were inclined to overestimate the successes and underestimate the failures of 1951. In the solution of fundamental problems of the theater, the Board's workers often take the path of compromise and half-measures. ...

The conference showed that both the officials of the Board on Affairs of the Arts and individual theater executives have begun to lose their taste for public discussion of professional questions, for open and impartial criticism, for creative debate and discussion. There still exists in Leningrad the false "tradition" that it is "embarrassing" for a producer to criticize the work of other producers. There is disunity among the theaters. For a long time now there has been no wide public discussion of new plays and productions, even though such discussions and meetings are absolutely necessary for theater workers.

The Leningrad theaters have entered 1952 with interesting plans. Judging from the repertoire plans, this year promises to be one of fruitful work. The meeting of theater executives held several days ago in the Leningrad Province Party Committee revealed serious shortcomings in the work of the theater companies, outlined a concrete approach toward activating their work with playwrights, and defined the long-range tasks of decisive improvement in Leningrad's theater life. ...

[For additional criticism see *The Arts*, p. 40]

#### PROBLEM OF THE PLAYWRIGHTS

(Editorial)—OVERCOME THE LAG IN DRAMATURGY. (*Literaturnaya gazeta*, March 6, p. 1. 2000 words. Condensed text.) The theater cannot develop without the constant renewal

and perfecting of dramatic literature. But our dramaturgy is lagging behind life, behind the other genres of literature, behind the ever increasing demands of the people.

The Party Central Committee has set before the Committee on Affairs of the Arts "as its basic practical task the organization of the presentation in every drama theater each year of not less than two or three new ideologically and artistically good plays on contemporary Soviet themes." The Committee on Affairs of the Arts and the theaters are not fulfilling this task. And the Union of Soviet Writers is not giving them enough help. In 1951-1952 the Moscow Art Theater presented only one play on a contemporary theme, which was soon withdrawn: "The Lost Home," by S. Mikhalkov; the Maly Theater presented "The Lutonin Family," by the brothers Tur and I. Pyriyev, which was also withdrawn from the repertoire, and "Nastya Kolosova" by V. Ovechkin; the Vakhtangov Theater presented one play ("The Larks Sing," by K. Krapiva); the Pushkin Theater in Leningrad in 1951-1952 presented only "The Lutonin Family," which no longer figures in the theater's billing; the Gorky Bolshoi Drama Theater in Leningrad in this same period presented on a contemporary Soviet theme only the unsuccessful staging of A. Chakovsky's novel "Here It Is Morning Already." The state of affairs is not much better in other theaters of the capital and the outlying areas.

Playwrights are not giving the theaters even half the number of plays necessary for active creative work. Such is the "quantitative" aspect of the matter. However, this is not the only trouble: dramaturgy is now the most backward sector in literature from the standpoint of artistic quality.

Admission of this fact by no means signifies that our dramaturgy does not have any creative triumphs. They exist, and these triumphs are marked joyfully by the people. ...

However these are only individual successes and they cannot make up for the serious artistic defects in many plays of recent years. The pooriness of the language and characters, the sketchiness of plot, the absence of keen, vital conflict reduce the power of influencing spectators even in plays which are written on topical themes of our times. Is this not why spectators so often watch the stage indifferently and leave the theater without taking with them any spiritual benefit? Is this not why many plays on, it would seem, most burning themes do not engender in the spectators the desire to speak about them, to argue hotly about them? After all, it is precisely this reaction that bears witness to the need for the work and artistic strength in it. ...

To date theatrical and literary criticism has been of little help to the development of dramaturgy and in some cases has hindered it. Instead of orientating playwrights to a broad portrayal of life in all its richness, to a portrayal of acute conflicts in which progressive life clashes with the survivals of capitalism that linger in people's minds, instead of calling on writers for a diversity of dramatic genres, for creative boldness, many critics, together with certain officials of the Committee on Affairs of the Arts, have established a close, restrictive framework for playwrights.

The dogmatic demands of the critics often result in the fact that the portrayal of negative phenomena of our life should, allegedly, "not be permitted" in dramaturgy. "That doesn't happen," "This is not typical," "This is a distortion of life," assert the dogmatic critics here, there and everywhere when they see in a drama a figure morally alien to us. And why? After all, the negative phenomena do exist and it is in overcoming these negative phenomena, in the struggle against them, not infrequently a hard and stubborn struggle, that our society moves forward. In this struggle an immense role belongs to our press, to literature; suffice it to recall the pungent feuilletons in *Pravda* and *Krokodil* or the portraits of backward people in the best works of prose exposing self-interest, egoism and narrowmindedness.

Bold and vigorous criticism of the shortcomings of our life is a law of socialist society, a law of our development. And the Party places high value on Soviet literature and the press for fighting with a sharp literary weapon against everything that impedes our progress. Unfortunately, playwrights not infrequently touch up and embellish life, fearing to show bad things that exist in reality. But not to show the bad things means to sin against the truth and to deviate from the principles of socialist realism.



Some of our playwrights and critics recently disclosed their fear of a sharp conflict, their hesitations, during the Dramaturgy Commission's discussion of the problem of dramatic conflict. Here there was talk about "attenuating" the conflict, about the very concept of a conflict being unacceptable to our dramaturgy, about the necessity of it being replaced by other concepts—"collision," "clash," etc. Other participants in the discussion, correctly believing that a dramatic conflict is the unshakable base of drama, bypassed, however, the question of the substance of the conflict, i.e., the struggle against bad things, against the negative phenomena of reality.

It is in dramaturgy, strange as it may be, that there is glossing over of the contradictions of life and fear of acute conflicts. The Yermolova Theater, for instance, recently produced a stage version of Yu. Trifonov's novel "Students," written by the author in collaboration with V. Meskheteli. The young writer's novel describes the test undergone by the friendship of two young persons, Belov and Palavin, Belov's difficult internal struggle as he decides to speak out against his friend; the novel outlines, though it does not carry through to the end, a strong and sharp conflict. But we go to the play "Years of Youth" and sadly realize that the play does not contain this serious, vital conflict between friends who have drawn apart in their views on fundamental questions of ethics. The novel, crossing the threshold of the theater, suffered the disastrous influence of wrong, sanctimonious conceptions of what "should be permitted" and what "should not be permitted" in a play.

These artificial limitations on dramaturgy tell not only upon the work of the theaters but even on the work of some publishing houses. In 1951 the Sovetsky pisatel [Soviet Writer] Publishing House issued A. Afinogenov's "Selected Works," edited by A. Boguslavsky. The "Selected Works" did not include such a play as "The Eccentric," one of the best comedies among our plays. What made the editor and publishing house exclude "The Eccentric" from the collection? Boguslavsky answers in his preface. "The figure of the non-Party intellectual Boris Volgin," he writes, "puts in the shade and seems almost to replace the forces which in real life hold the guiding and determining role in socialist construction, in the organization of shock work—the Party, the working class." But this is not so! In "The Eccentric" Afinogenov actually did focus on a nonmember of the Party, an enthusiast, but this character by no means lays claim to substituting for the Party and the working class. Boguslavsky himself writes, farther along, that "in creating the figure of Volgin Afinogenov proceeded from the Party's requirement of the necessity for complete trust in the honest non-Party intellectuals, a genuinely comradely attitude toward them, enlisting them extensively on the most responsible sectors of socialist construction and supporting their creative initiative." Why then did the critic consider it wrong to write a play about one of the representatives of the intelligentsia?

The pity of many of our critics is that instead of serious analysis of what the given play contains, they list what it does not contain and demand of the playwright things that did not enter into his design. ...

Narrow criticism operates particularly ardently and mercilessly in the field of comedy, the genre people like so much. At one time many threatening but unjustified words were applied to the comedy "Taimyr Calling." Yet this comedy has not yet left the boards and still gives audiences genuine pleasure.

The lag in comedy is due to the fact that comedy is first to suffer from the view foisted on playwrights that a negative phenomenon on the stage will necessarily seem a distortion of our reality. However, it is precisely comedy that can play a tremendous role in the struggle against moral manifestations alien to us, against all kinds of survivals of capitalism in people's minds. This can be done by pungent, satirical comedy in the magnificent tradition of Gogol and Shchedrin. ...

The interests of the people, the interests of our remarkable theater art, insistently demand that the lag in dramaturgy be finally overcome. It is necessary that playwrights, theaters and critics abandon their un-Bolshevist cowardice, free themselves from stock methods and patterns and boldly advance our dramaturgy, our Soviet theater art.

**A PLAYWRIGHT'S REMARKS.** (By Anatoly Surov. Sovetskoye iskusstvo, March 12, p. 2. 3800 words. Condensed text:) How

has it come about that our theaters are experiencing a shortage of new plays? ...

We are on the threshold of communism. The Soviet people, who have risen under the leadership of the Party to heights of glory they had never before attained, have never toiled so inspiredly before. And our tomorrow? It is still more beautiful, it holds out still greater happiness for us. Fighting against survivals of capitalism in people's minds, instituting the new, communist ethic, Soviet society is transforming life and making it better and more beautiful. How then is it possible not to write plays about this and not to produce them? How can our leading theaters ignore events and occurrences which today stir the entire Soviet people?

So what has happened to our repertoire?

First, it stands to reason that the portfolios of our leading theaters are short of new plays on contemporary themes because they have not been written. The responsibility for this is borne by the playwrights, above all, by our leading dramatists. Among them there are confirmed "keepers of silence." Their names have been mentioned more than once in the press; their "work stoppage" has been referred to more than once at various public meetings. And not infrequently in articles and conversation on this theme there seeps through the thought that sometimes our venerable playwrights have no time or just no desire to write for the theater. It seems to me that the issue here is somewhat deeper. There are obviously some serious creative reasons for the silence of some, for the departure of others into historical themes. These reasons, it is my profound conviction, are linked with the problem of the contemporary dramatic conflict; and I will try to deal with this point later.

The second and very substantial reason for the poor state of the repertoire lies in the fact that not infrequently an atmosphere of complacency reigns in the theaters themselves. I think that I do not err if I say that such an atmosphere reigns even in the Art Theater. After all, the past theater season here was a meager one, without any distinct ideological trend. It would seem that last year's failure of "The Lost Home" should have evoked the anxiety of the theater's directors. But this season too is proceeding without any new works on contemporary themes at the Art Theater and as yet without any new plays generally. A theater which quite recently worked fervently and ably with authors has, it seems, cooled towards this work. ...

The third reason for the lag in dramaturgy lies in the absence of a really responsible attitude to dramaturgy both on the part of the Union of Soviet Writers and on the part of the Committee on Affairs of the Arts, although undoubtedly useful organizational measures have been taken of late. When I speak of a responsible attitude I have in mind constructive criticism, sincere attention, assistance and concern. I also have in mind the question of planning of the repertoire generally and of the playwright's work in particular. In this respect only the first steps have been taken yet. But drift in our creative work is just as pernicious as in any other work.

Do we not encounter at every step a struggle between the new and the old, the moribund; are we not witnesses of and participants in numerous clashes between advanced and backward minds, between the progressive, socialist attitude to work, to public property, to questions of ethics and daily life, and its backward counterpart, embodying survivals of the past?

We need plays with sharp conflicts, plays of great asserting force and accusing force, inasmuch as it is a question of the irreconcilable struggle of our society against all that is inert, backward and alien to our ethic. We need satirical comedy and those who suppose that the Gogol tradition has died for Soviet dramaturgy are deeply mistaken. This untrue, hypocritical and essentially pernicious point of view still prevents us from creating Soviet satirical comedy. A kind of classic formula for the annihilation of comedies was even worked out at one time in the Chief Repertoire Committee. They said there: "What are you typifying? Shortcomings? Are they really characteristic of our present society?" They were not concerned with the fact that negative characters are by no means the fiction of the author, that they exist in life, that among us there are still harmful survivals of the past and typical bearers of these survivals; there are among us



people who still move into the future at snail's pace. ...

There is no cause for surprise that some playwrights who do not know life as they should and some "theoreticians" who do not understand the tasks of Soviet art have begun to harp on the no-conflict drama as the new, present-day stage in our dramatic literature.

It is a mistake to think that the "no-conflict" theory has already been debunked for good and all and has become a thing of the past. If today we do not meet with articles directly propagandizing this theory, nevertheless it still makes itself felt in individual speeches and articles in the press in veiled form, under cover of phrases about what is "good and excellent," about "rapid resolving" of any conflicts.

It made itself felt, in particular, in Nikolai Virta's article about the film "Country Doctor," in *Sovetskoye iskusstvo*, No. 5. Virta wrote that "apparently there is no longer any visible, vivid conflict, any clash of forces, ideas and concepts in life" and sees in this an "insurmountable obstacle" to the playwright. He advocates portrayal of the "life stream" without any "complex, long" dramatic clashes and instead of such clashes proposes that a play be built up on the "misunderstanding in views."

Such a misunderstanding occurs in the film "Country Doctor" and, as Virta correctly notes, has a "happy ending" after a short time. I do not believe that on this basis the film "Country Doctor" must be regarded as a poor film but I cannot agree with Virta that "it is precisely along this path that our dramaturgy will develop."

No, our dramaturgy will not develop along the path of portrayal of misunderstandings instead of conflicts.

Can many of us say that the Committee on Affairs of the Arts and the Union of Soviet Writers have exercised an effective influence on our work, have tried to direct interest to one or another theme? I, for example, have not once had occasion to hear advice as to what theme to choose; none of the members of the Committee or of the Writers' Union has ever put to me a concrete proposal to write a play about this or that.

The absence of a responsible attitude to playwrights is evident in other examples, too. Not infrequently instead of demanding from the author a serious revision of his play, it is presented on the stage and then criticism rightly "destroys" the work. But the opposite also happens. There have been instances of good plays unable to get onto the stage. The theaters have still not renounced their timidity over the work of new, unknown authors. They are judged from the standpoint of the usual, established conceptions of conflict and characters, of what is "typical" and "atypical"—they are judged not from the standpoint of life but from the positions of former, well-known and approved plays. What is more, the pernicious view that the playwright, especially the novice, provides only the "material" and it is the theaters which, assimilating the "material," create first-rate plays, has become rooted in the practice of some theaters, producers and actors. Hence is born scorn toward young authors, toward their individual style, toward their "touch."

No, there have not yet been created organizational conditions which would stimulate the creative work of authors, raise their responsibility for their work and at the same time the responsibility of the theaters, and, finally, promote a wide influx of fresh, new forces into dramaturgy.

I would like to dwell in more detail on the professional factors relating directly to us playwrights. The most important question here is undoubtedly the question of the dramatic conflict. ...

What is the nature of the conflict in the plays on contemporary life of Soviet society?

Some critics say that the conflict between what is good and what is excellent now predominates among us. Plays by the author of these lines are cited as one of the examples. I cannot agree with such an interpretation of my plays. There is no conflict in the relation between what is good and what is better.

After all, when what is good clashes with what is better, with what is excellent, then "good" ceases to be good and becomes backward, in other words—bad. And what is bad must be fought!

The nature of the conflict in drama has changed but the conflict in our time has not ceased to be a conflict and its unshakable foundations are, in my opinion, the characters and the struggle of these characters' world-concepts.

Yes, we live in the epoch of socialism; the relationships of people have become different in our society, built on ideological community, on unity of interests and aspirations. The ideas of the Bolshevik party, the ideas of communism govern the thoughts of Soviet people. But does this mean that our society lives without conflicts and that these conflicts are not based on the outlook of the conflicting people? It will develop along the path of disclosure of genuine contradictions, and not simply of those "existing in life," as Virta writes, but of those constituting the essence of life, the content of its development.

It is characteristic that the "insurmountable obstacle" about which Virta writes has been successfully overcome by Virta himself: Virta's books and plays are always works of sharp dramatic clashes. Our young playwrights, who know full well what a conflict means in a Soviet play, are also overcoming it smoothly. ...

It is true that the nature of conflicts has changed in Soviet society. It is true that the playwright has to deal with non-antagonistic contradictions, with "bloodless" contradictions. But with contradictions and not misunderstandings! With real conflicts which any one of us may encounter in life if only he studies life and does not engage in fruitless theorizing.

It is said that the conflict which appeared in plays of the postwar period has become outdated—the conflict between the Party body or the secretary of the city Party committee, on the one hand, and the factory director or collective farm chairman, on the other. But, after all, there is no such conflict in good contemporary plays! There has been, is and will be a conflict of outlook, in the given instance a conflict of advanced world-concepts with backward ones. This is the crux of the matter, namely, that among us characters are frequently confused with posts held. ...

The question of how to write about the great construction projects of communism has been discussed among us. It has been said that this is a special theme, that it requires a special approach, that it requires exceptional skill to portray the unusual nature of the construction. But it seems to me that this theme—an important theme—does not embody any particular features, it forms part, organically, of the great theme of building communism, common to all Soviet literature.

The question arose: how shall we write about the people of the great construction projects of communism? Yet, after all, the creators of the construction projects of communism are the very same people whom one may come across on any construction project in any part of our country. The whole crux of the matter is that great aims engender great energy. The whole crux of the matter is that there are people, who, creating construction projects, on great or small scale, see communism and want to enter it in their lifetime. But there are people who, even though they create great construction projects and know that communism will come, do not see it with their own eyes and consequently work differently and think differently. We may encounter both the former and the latter type of people on the great construction projects of communism. And it is precisely there that the nature of the conflict about which I spoke above—the struggle of world-concepts, and in the given instance the struggle between an outlook that is advanced and one that is backward—appears in its most graphic, its most vivid aspect.

Herein lies the essence of the conflict of contemporary drama, the essence of the most important question of our dramaturgy.

**Editor's Note:** With this article the editors open a discussion of professional issues of dramaturgy.



# Russian Predecessors of Darwin

## RUSSIAN BIOLOGISTS—EVOLUTIONISTS BEFORE DARWIN.

(By G. Avetisyan, Doctor of Biology. *Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye*, Dec. 26, 1951, p. 3. 2200 words. Condensed text:)

... Until the 19th century biological science was, as F. Engels aptly expressed it, "still in swaddling clothes." It was put on a truly scientific basis by the teachings of evolution. The theory of evolution was a great victory on the ideological front. Revealing the continuity in nature's development, this theory was of great importance in the formation of dialectical-materialist world outlook.

It was thought earlier that evolutionist ideas in Russia were merely borrowed from the West, and that they found recognition and further development in Russian science only after the appearance of Darwin's well-known work "The Origin of Species" in 1859. Unfortunately, very little has been done so far to correct this uncritical, erroneous opinion and to explain the true role played by Russian evolutionists in the history of biological science. Only in recent years has the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences taken steps to elucidate the history of our sciences correctly. Special investigations carried out by the Institute of the History of Natural Sciences have shown that it is possible to name a great number of Russian biologist-evolutionists who preceded Darwin, many of whom arrived independently at the idea of nature's evolution as early as the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries.

First among these was the founder of Russian science, the great scientist M. V. Lomonosov. He resolutely opposed the ecclesiastic myth of the creation of the world and the metaphysical theory of unchanging nature. As early as 1742 M. V. Lomonosov wrote: "\*\*\* one must always remember that neither the material objects seen on earth nor the whole universe were originally in the same condition as we find them now, but have undergone considerable changes."

Almost half a century before the well-known English geologist Lyell, Lomonosov expressed ideas about the historical development of the earth and its geological strata. As an evolutionist, he approached the question of soil development with the attitude that: "topsoil is not primordial and elementary matter, but has been formed with the passage of time from the remnants of plant and animal life."

Lomonosov asserted the material basis of all nature and discovered the law of the conservation of energy and matter. It was his work that made a breach in the metaphysical world outlook, exerted a great positive influence on the general condition and further development of the natural sciences and prepared the ground for the development of the theory of evolution.

The work of Prof. B. Ye. Raikov was dedicated to the glorious pleiad of Russian evolutionists of the pre-Darwin period. In the first volume of his book "Essays on the History of Evolutionist Ideas in Russia Before Darwin" appeared essays dedicated to Russian scientist-evolutionists of the 18th and early 19th centuries: Peter Pallas, Kaspar Volf, Afanasy Kaverznev, Mikhail Tausher and Yakob Kaidanov (a review of this book was printed in *Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye* July 18, 1947).

The recently published second volume of Prof. B. Ye. Raikov's work\* contains essays on the scientific life and evolutionist opinions of Russian Academicians K. M. Ber and Kh. I. Pander, Professors D. I. Sokolov, P. F. Goryaninov, E. I. Eikhvald, M. G. Pavlov, M. A. Maximovich and G. E. Shurovsky.

Some of the Russian scientists mentioned in Prof. B. E. Raikov's book were not at all well known in the history of biological science. This pertains especially to the biologist and apiarist-scientist Afanasy Kaverznev, who as early as

1775 presented in his dissertation "On the Regeneration of Animals" an original conception of the adaptability of animals to the influences of environment, supporting his theoretical views with data from the practice of zoology.

The great service rendered by the author of the book under review is apparent in the fact that after long years of work with archive materials, unpublished manuscripts and a vast amount of other literature he has explained the actual role played by many Russian scientists in the history of evolutionary science.

At the present time, in the light of Comrade Stalin's inspired work on problems of linguistics, Prof. Raikov's work, explaining the questions of priority in one of the more important branches of science, takes on great significance for the present day.

F. Engels showed the great contribution made by Russian scientists to the development of evolutionist ideas, in spite of the fact that he was only partially acquainted with the work of the first Russian evolutionists. ...

C. Darwin in his works repeatedly referred to the Russian scientists. ...

The second volume of Prof. Raikov's book begins with an essay dedicated to the Russian Academician K. M. Ber, one of the greatest biologists of the 19th century, the founder of embryology, prominent traveler and geographer and great investigator of Russian natural resources. In each of these branches of science Ber left behind a shining record. ... A great theoretician and author of the classical work "The History of Animal Development," Ber paid great attention to practical questions of particular importance to the national economy. He set for himself and successfully fulfilled the task "of applying theoretical biology to the interests and needs of society." ... "Ber," writes Prof. Raikov, "was not only a transformer of biological science but also an evolutionist in the broad meaning of the word." ...

As early as 1859 Ber sharply opposed the founders of contemporary racist theories, the polygenists ("scientists" who hold that humanity consists of different stocks with separate human traits). He emphasized that such science "is stubbornly and persistently proclaimed by the Anglo-Americans." Ber indignantly proclaimed that such science was contrived in order to place the representatives of other races in a situation where they would be deprived of all rights claimed to belong inherently to Europeans. "The Anglo-Americans," wrote Ber, "oppressed the natives with inhuman cruelty and enslaved with inhuman egoism the African stock of humanity as though it were inferior to that of the enslavers."

In the beginning of 19th century Ber's friend, Russian Academician Kh. I. Pander expressed evolutionist views, basing them on abundant materials from comparative anatomy.

A prominent place among the Russian predecessors of Darwin is occupied by P. F. Goryaninov, a botanist and professor at the Petersburg Academy of Medicine and Surgery. He acquired the evolutionist point of view in the early 1830s and carried through this idea in his scientific and pedagogical activities to the end of his life.

In 1834 Prof. Goryaninov published his work "Basic Outlines of a System of Nature, Constructed Upon Universal Natural Bonds and Progressive Development," showing in the very title the idea of the progressive development of all nature. P. F. Goryaninov held that at the root of all natural phenomena lies matter in motion, the development of which proceeds on the basis of polarization (opposition).

Having depicted the chart of evolution in the form of a rising spiral, Prof. Goryaninov placed man at the peak of progressive development in the organic world. According to Goryaninov, evolution manifests itself as a general world process; it represents a series of consecutive changes in which each new condition is, so to speak, a new stage of development. Goryaninov, like many other Russian predecessors of Darwin, attached great significance to the influence of environment in

\* "Russian Biologist-Evolutionists Before Darwin: Materials on the History of Evolutionist Ideas in Russia," U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences Publishing House, 1951, 587 pp.



the creation of species. He noted: "The original species of a plant can change because of extreme fertility of soil, excessive moisture or dryness, lack of light and also because of cultivation, season, climate and other influences." Later the author says that such changes of form are often hereditary and cites as examples many cultivated plants.

The zoologist and paleontologist E. I. Eikhvald must also be counted among early Russian evolutionists. He not only defended the permutability of species and the development of higher forms from lower ones, but also, in his handbook of zoology, published in 1829, presented this idea in the metaphor of a tree with its branches submerged in sea water, the original source of life on earth.

However, one cannot pass by some shortcomings in Prof. Raikov's book. For some incomprehensible reason he does not give all due credit to M. V. Lomonosov, whose significance in the development of evolutionist ideas we have shown above. The same thing happened to the prominent Russian philosopher-democrat A.N. Radishchev, who as early as the 18th century

fought against the reactionary theory of preformism, pointed out the unity and variety of the organic world and represented the connections between living creatures as a series of successively higher steps.

Often overburdening his essays on Russian biologist-evolutionists with facts about their private lives, the author of the book speaks very little about the social-economic conditions, about the level of development of the country's productive forces, about the general level of scientific development, which had decisive significance in forming the views of this or that scientist. The author has not taken into account the circumstance that the knowledge of living nature was always connected with the level of development of productive forces and creative attitudes.

Disregarding the shortcomings indicated, which can be eliminated in subsequent editions, Prof. Raikov's work is a valuable addition to biological literature. His book will be read with interest not only by biologists but also by agricultural workers.

## Epistles of Ivan the Terrible Are Published

PUBLICIST WRITINGS OF IVAN GROZNY. (By I. Budovnik. Literaturnaya gazeta, March 11, p. 3. 1500 words. Condensed text.) Few of the Russian historical figures of the past have aroused such passionate arguments about their deeds as Tsar Ivan Vasilyevich Grozny [Ivan the Terrible].

Starting from his political foe, Prince Kurbsky, reactionaries of all types have attempted in every way to distort the character of the Tsar Grozny. This "man of strong will and character" who consistently and persistently pursued a policy of strengthening the Russian centralized state was turned by pre-revolutionary historians into a flabby neurotic ready to sacrifice everything to "enmity and caprice" (Klyuchevsky).

It is noteworthy that the advanced representatives of Russian society were of a completely different opinion about Tsar Ivan. Lomonosov wrote that he was a "healthy-minded, shrewd and brave tsar." Belinsky, defying the then generally accepted notions of Karamzin, saw in Ivan Grozny a man of "colossal character." It is indicative that in the memory of the people, in the numerous works of folklore, Tsar Ivan Vasilyevich emerges as a glorious and dread tsar, a defender of the Russian land against its enemies, quick to anger and to punish, a friend of the ordinary soldiers.

Soviet historiography has resurrected the true character of the Tsar Grozny. The progressive significance of Ivan Grozny's activity consists in the fact that, with the support of the townsfolk and small feudal aristocracy, he mercilessly broke the resistance of the reactionary great aristocracy (boyars) which was pushing the country back to the subdivisions of feudal times.

Ivan Grozny's conceptions of foreign policy were also broad in scope. By conquering Kazan and Astrakhan and considerably extending the territory of the state, by repulsing the incursion of the Turkish Sultan and of his vassal the Crimean Khan, and by defeating the Livonian Order, Ivan Grozny greatly increased the prestige of Russia. Throughout his reign he persistently strove to give Russia an outlet on to the Baltic, i.e., he set himself a goal of vital importance for the country, a goal reached only at the beginning of the 18th century.

Grozny was not only a wise and farsighted statesman, a brilliant strategist and skillful diplomat, but he was also an outstanding publicist. Grozny's writings are most closely connected with his political activity. With characteristic seething energy he fought all his life not only with the sword but also with the pen. Indissolubly linked with all Ivan Grozny's activity as a statesman, his writings are of independent interest as representing a bright page in the culture of ancient Russia.

Unfortunately, this aspect of Ivan Grozny's activities has not yet been sufficiently studied. Even a scientifically verified list of his writings is lacking. In textbooks on the history of

Russian literature and in anthologies the literary heritage of Ivan Grozny is extremely weakly represented. His published works are dispersed in various special editions which have become bibliographical rarities.

One must therefore welcome the appearance in the "Literary Landmarks" series which is being published by the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences of the excellently compiled symposium entitled "Epistles of Ivan Grozny." This book represents the first collection in our literature of the works of Ivan Grozny and is provided with a translation into modern Russian. ...

A great merit of the compilers of this symposium consists in the fact that new copies of the letters, published for the first time—the earliest and least corrupt copies, free from numerous conscious and involuntary distortions to be found in other copies—have been used for this edition. ...

Purged for the first time from the distortions introduced by Kurbsky's supporters, one of the epistles emerges more clearly than ever as a wrathful patriotic pamphlet against the boyar traitors to their motherland and as a comprehensive treatise constituting a justification of the progressive (for the 16th century) theory of autocratic power.

This theme has been developed in detail in other epistles of Ivan Grozny. He mocks at those rulers whose power was limited by the representatives of the feudal classes who were interested only in their own class advantages. Such is the letter to the English Queen Elizabeth, thinking only of the commercial gains of her merchants and avoiding the conclusion of an important international agreement. In the second letter to Johann III Ivan Grozny mocks the Swedish King because he has as "associates" the "Archbishop and the counselors and the whole land" and because over them is Johann's father Gustav Vasa "like an elder in a village council."

Ivan Grozny emerges in his letters as a great statesman, setting the interests of the state above everything else, ready for the sake of these interests to forego his personal attachments. ...

The literary heritage of Ivan Grozny—hitherto known only to a narrow circle of specialists—is made available to the masses of readers, thanks to publication of this collection, and credit for this fact belongs to the compilers. ...

Apart from popularization of the writings of Ivan Grozny, the "Epistles" will render great service to our scholarship. The historians have received purer texts of important sources for the history of the social relations, foreign policy and social thought of Russia in the 16th century. Literary scholars have become richer by this collection of Ivan Grozny's letters, hitherto insufficiently studied by literary historians. And, finally, the linguists have had put at their disposal most valuable materials for study of the conversational speech of the 16th century, so diversely represented in the work of Ivan Grozny.



# Problem of Training a New Generation in Tennis-II

Physical Culture and Sports: MORE BOLDNESS IN ADVANCING YOUNG TENNIS PLAYERS. (By R. Timofeyeva. Komsomolskaya pravda, March 6, p. 4. Complete text:) The Party Central Committee's well-known December, 1948, decree on physical culture and sports confronted Soviet athletes with the exceptionally responsible task of winning the world championships in all leading sports in the next few years. Soviet athletes have already attained noteworthy results in track and field events, gymnastics, basketball, volleyball, wrestling, hockey and other sports.

Unfortunately this cannot be said about tennis. There have been a number of articles in the press about shortcomings in the development of this sport, but these articles have had no effect.\*

No sport can flourish unless young people participate in it. However, stagnation has set in with respect to tennis. The same athletes compete among themselves year after year, their game remains the same and hence tennis cannot be represented in major sports meets.

There are young people in our sports organizations who are interested in tennis and are capable of great things in this sport. However, poor work is done with them. There are as yet no tennis schools where young people can develop, thoroughly mastering not only the playing of the game but the theory as well.

There are as yet no picked tennis teams of young people. Such teams must be organized in order to improve guidance and control over the work of capable young players. Almost all tennis sections do poor work with young people. The section at the Dynamo Society, for example, has every opportunity for working with young people, and in the formal sense everything is going fine: there are 50 to 60 members in the section and it has paid coaches. However, the results of the section's work would be better if sufficient attention were paid to the section. All the work here has been farmed out to Comrades Leo and Chuvyrina. For some reason male coaches give no help at all, even though older children should come in contact with them. The tennis section assigned young people to the care of experienced players several months ago, but this matter has remained on paper.

The section makes no distinction between beginning and more advanced players, nor does it have a training program for first-year, second-year and more advanced students. No one shows any interest in the development of young tennis players. In August, September and October, 1951, the children were left without any guidance at all, with the result that many dropped out of the section and others had to be recruited all over again. The officials of the section were aware of this but did not ascribe any importance to it.

The children usually play with loosely strung rackets and poor tennis balls. The experienced players never play with the young people, and none of them has any pupils. Some of the children have been taking lessons for three and four years but have never played with skilled players. Despite all this some of them—Pankov, Markov and others, for example—have done quite well. Much more attention must be paid to them. However, young people have been assigned the period from 11:30 in the evening to one in the morning for practice on the indoor

courts, despite the fact that they have to go to school at nine the following morning. Can this be called concern for young athletes? During the best hours—in the daytime—the courts are used by has-been tennis players, people who have cut themselves off from work with the public and who are extremely reluctant to work with the young people.

Ideological and educational work with young people is poor. It is not surprising that among the young tennis players are athletes like Kuzmina and Tyangeva, who have discontinued their play and study of the game.

The Spartak Society has given the country a number of good tennis players, but that was ten years ago. In recent years the society had produced only R. Yemelyanova. The club has supplied everything she needs but has not developed her sense of responsibility or her sports outlook. No one controls her work. R. Yemelyanova has become conceited and already refuses to play with rank-and-file athletes.

Coaches Comrades Teplyakova (Dynamo) and Spridonov (Spartak) once did quite a bit for sports but have now slackened their work with young people considerably, despite the fact that they have experience and could be very helpful in training tennis players.

Most coaches are not improving their game, not studying or teaching and therefore not exerting due influence.

The situation is no better in other public sports organizations. The work of the tennis sections has been completely neglected in such organizations as Locomotive and Wings of the Soviets. One wonders why the Central Council of Trade Unions' physical culture and sports department does nothing about this.

The older comrades, the skilled players, should set an example for the young people. They have been given every opportunity for improving their game, but many of them are making no progress, not studying or working with the public or helping the young people. They have isolated themselves from the group.

The Dynamo Society has a Young Communist League organization but it exerts no real influence on the work of the tennis section. Comrade Korbut, secretary of the Y.C.L. organization, is an expert player but does not set an example for the athletes. He does no political educational work among the tennis players and does not work to improve his game. Comrade Korbut refuses to play unofficial matches, saying that his arm is bad, at the same time that he plays almost every day with his friends. He does not work with the two young players assigned to him.

A year ago the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of Physical Culture and Sports issued a decree on the work of the All-Soviet Tennis Section. This decree was not carried out. The tennis section lacks real leadership and people capable of carrying out the committee's decision have not yet been selected. A year has passed already since the state coach was dismissed, but he has not been replaced yet.

The All-Soviet Tennis Section is headed by Comrade Prusakov, but he is obviously not equal to the job. Criticism and self-criticism are not in vogue among the players. The officials of the tennis section have no authority and work apart from the All-Soviet Committee. The committee in turn accepts the poor work of the section. It is high time to change the stagnant situation in tennis. The All-Soviet Committee must see that its own decree is carried out.

Soviet tennis can and must flourish.

\* [See "Why Aren't the Ranks of Tennis Players Growing?" Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 52, pp. 8-9.]



## World Politics

### ATLANTIC PACT

#### AT WESTERN POWERS' CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

(Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 21, p. 4. Complete text:) London (Tass)—Reuters has transmitted a statement on the talks of the British, French and U.S. Foreign Ministers which ended Feb. 19 and the talks of these three Ministers with Bonn Chancellor Adenauer.

According to the statement, the keynote of the London conference was the intensification of military preparations in Western Europe. Most attention at the conference was focused on the question of setting up the so-called European army, under the guise of which the imperialists intend to restore the German Wehrmacht.

The participants in the London conference were forced to take into account the French and German peoples' growing opposition to these imperialist plans, and no small efforts were expended on "concerting" the demand of the German revanchists, who want to occupy a place of equality in the imperialist camp, and the French rulers' demands. Although the latter fully approve the American plans, they would like to present them as concern for France's "security." It is known that the French Foreign Minister would like the U.S.A. and Britain to give "guarantees" that France will not be left face to face with an armed Western Germany. Such "guarantees" are, of course, very problematical, but French reaction needs them to deceive public opinion and to give the deal concluded in London the appearance of ensuring France's security. According to the statement, the U.S.A. and Britain stated, albeit in a vague way, that they understand France's position. They declared their "unfailing concern" for creating European "defense." They also assured Adenauer that Western Germany will receive its due rights in the Atlantic alliance. After the formation of the "European army" has taken shape, Western Germany will be represented in all the bodies of the Atlantic Pact.

It must be noted that an agreement was made at the London conference on the re-examination of the sentences passed on the German war criminals who are now in prison in Western Germany.

**AMERICANS' NEW DEMANDS ON NORWAY.** (Pravda, Feb. 22, p. 3, 250 words; Izvestia, 200 words. Complete Pravda text:) Oslo (Tass)—According to a report from Lisbon by special correspondents of the Norwegian newspapers Verdens Gang and Dagbladet, the Americans, through the Atlantic alliance agencies, are again raising the question of Norway's revising the principles of its so-called "policy of granting bases" and of admitting foreign troops to Norwegian territory.

The Verdens Gang correspondent points out that at the Lisbon conference of the North Atlantic alliance military committee, "a problem has arisen which may lead directly to a discussion, primarily by the Norwegian and Danish governments, as to what extent the principle of nonadmission of foreign armed forces to their territory in peacetime may be formally preserved."

Referring to the same conference of the North Atlantic alliance military committee, the Dagbladet correspondent reports: "The Americans declare that in supplying armaments they will give preference to the countries which place military bases at the disposal of the American armed forces." It is evident from the correspondent's report that the Americans have decided to bring strong pressure to bear on Norway.

The reports on the new U.S. pressure on Norway evoked great indignation among the progressive Norwegian public. The newspaper Friheten states: "An increasing number of Norwegians are becoming convinced of the necessity of changing Norway's foreign policy, of leaving the Atlantic Pact, of the necessity of taking a course directed toward ensuring peace for Norway and the northern countries as a whole."

[For another article on the Atlantic Pact and Northern European countries, see Western Europe, below, "Against Subordination of Scandinavian Countries to American Dictate;" for other articles on the Atlantic Pact see also Near East, below, "Turkey Under

Atlantic Yoke," and Western Europe, below, "American-Spanish 'Cooperation.'"]

#### International Review: ANOTHER MEETING OF AGGRESSORS.

(By Ya. Viktorov. Pravda, Feb. 24, p. 4. 1100 words. Condensed text:) A regular session of the so-called North Atlantic Council opened Feb. 20 in the capital of Portugal, Lisbon. The agenda, which formally includes eight items, actually has two questions. The first question deals with the so-called "defense contribution" of individual participants in the alliance. This refers to the proportions of supplies of cannon fodder, primarily by the West European countries, and to the further augmentation of expenditures on the arms race. The "committee of wise men," headed by the American billionaire Harriman, has worked out the appropriate allotment. The second question deals with the notorious "European army." This refers to the swiftest possible formation of a German fascist army and its incorporation in the North Atlantic armed forces.

What then is the explanation of the fact that the very same questions which figured at both the Ottawa and Rome sessions of the North Atlantic Council are again included in the Lisbon session's agenda?

One of the most important factors obstructing the implementation of the Atlantic alliance bosses' criminal plans is the popular masses' increasing resistance to these plans. ...

The American-British imperialists, the chief directors of the present Lisbon session, are again trying to galvanize the long exposed slanderous fabrications about the "aggressiveness" of the Soviet Union. For this purpose a special "report," repeating the same old boring slander about the "armaments" of the Soviet Union and the people's democracies, was fabricated by so-called political experts. According to the design of its inspirers and compilers, this report by the experts is supposed to arm ideologically the rulers of West European countries who complain of the difficulties of fulfilling the American orders for supplies of cannon fodder and of the arms race, inasmuch as the peoples do not believe in the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union.

The fact that the Achesons and their lackeys are having to resort to new tricks and fabrications in order to camouflage their aggressive plans only confirms the failures of imperialist propaganda directed against the Soviet Union and other peace-loving countries.

But it is not only the peoples' resistance to the aggressors' plans which is undermining the "foundations" of the North Atlantic alliance. A major cause of the aggravation of internal contradictions in this aggressive bloc is the clash of the imperialist interests of its participants, which even the bourgeois press cannot hide. ...

The American imperialists are more and more insistently demanding the swiftest possible formation of German fascist armed forces under the flag of the so-called "European army." They want to incorporate Germany in the aggressive Atlantic system as quickly as possible. ... The American imperialists are hurrying because they want to present the world with a fait accompli; they are afraid that their plans may be thwarted.

The rulers of France have again capitulated to the American dictate. But does this mean the liquidation of Franco-German antagonisms? By no means. After all, it is France which is demanding guarantees from the U.S.A. and Britain against its West German "ally."

This is no occasion for surprise. This is precisely the nature of an imperialist alliance, where each strives to profit at the other's expense.

Acheson's speech at the Lisbon session again confirmed the fact that the American imperialists consider the North Atlantic alliance an instrument of their policy, an organization in which Washington's will must dominate.

Acheson compared the North Atlantic alliance to the "British Commonwealth of Nations." But, as is well-known, for the British ruling circles the so-called British Commonwealth of Nations is still the same old British Empire ensuring the interests of British imperialism. Therefore, according to Acheson's interpretation, the North Atlantic alliance is an American empire called on primarily to ensure the interests of American imperialism. It is doubtful whether the British partner of the United States is pleased with such an interpretation.



The work of the Lisbon session shows that the North Atlantic bosses are intensifying their military preparations, taking all possible measures for further expanding the arms race, for preparing a new war. Great attention is paid to the establishment of military bases in Western Europe, in Norway and Denmark in particular. At the same time, the policy of increased pressure on the participants in the session, to which the United States is compelled to resort, testifies to the further aggravation of internal antagonisms and of the internal struggle in the warmongers' camp.

#### DISPLACED PERSONS

**AMERICAN TRADERS IN CHILDREN.** (By A. Palladin. *Izvestia*, Feb. 22, p. 3. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... The court in Munich was instituted by the American traders in children in violation of international agreements on repatriation, in particular of the agreement of Feb. 11, 1945, concluded between the governments of the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A., and also the resolution of the Council of Foreign Ministers of April 23, 1947.

The special court for Soviet children—a product of the brutalized American Gauleiters—carries on its shady business. It trades in children who were carried off by the Hitlerites.

In October, 1951, Johanna Bobrovich appeared with other Soviet children before Judge Leo Goodman in Munich. This "lawyer" from the country of lynchers paid no attention whatsoever to such documents as birth certificates or the parents' and relatives' demands for the return of the children to their families. The "judge" decided in the case of each Soviet child: "The interests of the unattached displaced child concerned demand resettlement in the U.S.A."

We know whose interests the corrupt judge Leo Goodman is guarding.

We know whom Mrs. Marjorie M. Forlay, appearing in the Munich court as "plaintiff" on behalf of the International Relief Organization, is fighting for. This lady, an agent of a large business house of American gangsters who are engaged in the kidnapping of Soviet children, rattles off by heart in front of Goodman: all the children which she, Marjorie M. Forlay, takes under her guardianship will be better off in the United States than in their homeland, the Soviet Union.

Better off? Even the American press cannot hide from its readers what "better off" means. A despatch from New Orleans, published in one of the American papers, states: "The displaced persons' living conditions are insufferable; conditions such as could exist only in a country of slave-owners. The homes for the displaced persons are nothing but hovels put together with boards. Holes are to be seen everywhere, through which worms and all kinds of beetles creep and water seeps. They have neither doors nor windows. The apertures for doors and windows are covered with sacks and rags."

When Zinaida Ivanovna Bobrovich saw a photograph of her daughter seated in the "dock," she wrote to the American judges: "I consider it inadmissible that the case of a Soviet child's future should be decided by an American court. Johanna is my daughter. She should be with her mother. I demand my daughter's immediate return. My demand will haunt you until I embrace my beloved daughter in our own country."

Every honorable person will support a mother incensed by the American officials' savage, highhanded action.

The American officials did not venture to send Johanna, Tamara and other Soviet children forcibly to the U.S.A. after the hearing they held in October: Gen. V. I. Chuikov, Chairman of the Soviet Control Commission in Germany, registered a sharp protest against the illegal acts of the special American court in Munich. On Nov. 13 a second hearing on this question was held in Munich. Soviet representatives arrived in court. But the judge, still the same Goodman, did not give them an opportunity to meet the Soviet children and did not give them permission to speak. The Soviet representatives left the hearing, stating that they did not consider the special American court competent to consider the question of the Soviet children's future.

Neither did Goodman dare decide the future of Tamara, Johanna and the other Soviet children at the Nov. 13 hearing. But the Americans plan to arrange another court hearing in

order, by hook or by crook, to separate parents from children forever. ...

The threat of being forcibly deported to the U.S.A. into slavery also hangs over other Soviet children who are now in the American zone of occupation in Austria.

At the end of the war, more than 200 Soviet children, deported by the Hitlerites, turned up in American captivity in Austria. The American authorities did not return them to the motherland. Instead, they began farming the children out to all sorts of "guardians," "governors" and "foster parents."

We know who many of these Soviet children are with; we know why the so-called foster parents accept them. Take the boy Roman Kitka. He lives with "papa" Dohler Mariusens in Bischofshofen, and this American-Austrian "guardian" mercilessly exploits the ten-year-old child.

In Schwarzach, Saalfelden and other Austrian cities, the Soviet children A. Kravchenko, brother and sister Ye. and A. Soroka and many others are living in captivity. In Schwarzach, Bunderstrasse 29, little Aloizia Mironova pines away at the Pauls, her "foster parents," while the Americans hold her real mother, Iodika Mironova, in the Austrian camp of Parsch.

After deciding that the Austrian "foster parents" have already prepared the children sufficiently for the role of laborers, the American authorities are now gathering them together and deporting them to the U.S.A. ...

The Soviet motherland acknowledges no decisions whatever of American courts and will continue persistently to strive for the return of the Soviet children.

#### FAR EAST

**BURMESE NEWSPAPER ON KUOMINTANG TROOPS' PREPARATIONS IN BURMA TO INVADE CHINA.** (*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, Feb. 24, p. 4. Complete text:) Rangoon (Tass)—The Rangoon newspaper *Nation* published a report Feb. 22 by one of its correspondents who visited the area of northern Burma which is occupied by the Kuomintangites. The report states:

The Kuomintangites control the cities and rural districts in Kengtung, over an area of 12,400 square miles and are extorting funds from the population to such an extent that the local Burmese administration was able to collect only 40% of total taxes last year and will not be able to collect more than 25% this year. The total number of Kuomintangites in Kengtung is 13,000. Of these 8000 are officers and men of the regular army and the remaining 5000 are irregulars. The regular military units are armed with American quick-fire automatics of the latest design. The Kuomintangites formerly belonged to the 93rd, 26th and Eighth Kuomintang Armies. The Kuomintangites have an airfield at Mong Hsat. Nine hundred soldiers arrived here recently from Taiwan. All the Kuomintangites are well equipped, have unlimited military supplies and conduct shooting practice and maneuvers every day.

Kuomintang officers openly told the correspondent that the Kuomintangites in Burma are actively preparing for an armed invasion of the Chinese province of Yunnan. The correspondent saw two Americans in military uniform among the Kuomintangites.

The report goes on to state that the large amount of weapons and supplies in the Kuomintangites' possession could only have been brought to Kengtung with the consent and cooperation of the Thailand government. The Kuomintangites are also obtaining fabrics, salt and other goods from Thailand, and are importing opium into Thailand. The Kuomintangites were twice supplied with 350,000 rupees worth of Burmese money.

The correspondent noted that Gen. Li Mi is now in Bangkok for consultations on this matter. In his absence Lt. Gen. Nu Ko-ho, formerly of the 26th Army, is in command in Burma.

Commenting on its correspondent's report, *Nation* states in an editorial that the Kuomintangites' presence and actions in Burma are a threat to Burma's security.

#### China

**FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT OF NEW TIBETAN AUTONOMOUS AREA IN CHINGHAI PROVINCE.** (*Pravda*, Feb. 23, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua correspondent reports from Sian that a people's government of the Tibetan



Autonomous Area has been set up in the area of Yushu, in the southern part of Chinghai Province. More than 70,000 Tibetans live in this area.

**IN PEOPLE'S CHINA.**—Land Reform in Szechwan. (By Staff Correspondent L. Delyusin. Pravda, Feb. 23, p. 4. 1400 words. Condensed text:) A landowner is being tried in the village of Maliutsun. The inhabitants of eight villages in the district of Yungchuan have gathered in the courtyard of the former landowner's house. The peasants have been coming here since dawn, unfurling red banners.

They are trying Wu Chi-ling, one of the powerful landowners of the district. Workers of the peasant union are in the presidium. The slogans written on narrow strips of paper call for the complete uprooting of feudalism. One of the placards states: "There are no white crows in the skies—there are no good landowners on the earth." Another one reads: "The landowners' property is the sweat and blood of the peasants."...

The landlord, who could send a peasant from the land at will in the past, who could send him into the army or kill him with the help of his hirelings, who could use force and arbitrary rule with impunity, and was not restricted by any law, stands on his knees today before those whom he did not consider human beings.

Such trials are now being held in many villages in Szechwan. A landowner kneeling before the peasants: this picture tells how the old, hated system has become a part of the past, how a new master—the people's regime—has appeared. ...

Land reform is now taking place in an atmosphere of intense class struggle. The landowners are offering stubborn resistance to the introduction of reform. In many villages the reactionary elements have been intimidating the peasants with rumors of the allegedly forthcoming return of the Kuomintang forces. The landowners have been making frequent attempts to bribe peasant union workers, sending them gifts of money and grain.

Having lost political power, the landowners are trying to retain their economic domination; they are hiding valuable property and burying gold and silver. They are also trying to keep an ideological influence over the peasants for themselves.

Guiding the introduction of agrarian reform under these conditions, the Communists are applying the tactic of a planned attack on the landowners, of a deep uprooting of feudal customs. For this purpose land reform in Szechwan is divided into five stages: explanatory work, propaganda on the Land Law and the formation of peasant unions; the determination of the class membership of each village inhabitant; the determination of the amount of land and property belonging to the landowner and their confiscation; the distribution of the landowner's land and property; a general meeting summing up the results.

The chief task of land reform brigades amounts to the awakening of the peasants' class consciousness, to increasing their political activity. The peasants themselves carry out the partitioning of the land.

The brigades sent into the country by the Communist Party have done great work. They are patiently explaining the policy of the Party and of the people's government to the peasants and are supported in their work by the poor peasants and laborers. In order to have a more profound understanding of the alignment of class forces in the country, the brigade workers have settled in the homes of the poorest lease holders and are working together with them.

The stubborn, persistent work of the brigades has brought its fruits. The peasants who suffered most from the landowners' yoke have taken up the leadership of the peasant unions. Detachments for peasants' self-defense have been organized everywhere.

One now meets armed peasants on the narrow paths connecting the villages and on the roads leading to the towns. These are the patrols of the peasant unions. Day and night they protect the roads of Szechwan, ensuring public order and not allowing the landowners to escape the people's court. And when one sees the sunburned faces of the soldiers of the people's militia, one feels what a force the peasantry, organized by the Communist Party, has become, and realizes that feudalism in the Chinese countryside has come to an end.

## India

**ON ELECTIONS IN INDIA.** (By Staff Correspondent S. Borzenko. Pravda, Feb. 22, p. 3. Complete text:) Delhi—The sessions of the old Indian Parliament are already in their second week. Two or three dozen bored people sit on the Deputies' benches in the semidark hall. The majority of the Deputies of the old Parliament were not re-elected and prefer not to waste their time listening to their colleagues' long speeches.

The Congress Party members have a worried look, in spite of the fact that their Party—the Indian National Congress Party—has received the largest number of votes in the elections being held for Parliament and the legislative assemblies of the states. For example, 233,571 persons voted for Nehru, a candidate in Allahabad, which has always been a Congress stronghold. But at the same time 100,717 constituents voted for candidates of other parties. Therefore, every third voter voted against the Congress Party leader.

The elections have aroused the Indian people. A mighty wave of demonstrations and meetings has swept through the country. Not only in the cities, but also in the villages, people have carried placards saying: "A vote for the Congress Party is a vote for hunger."

The ruling party, closely connected with the landlords and capitalists, has not raised a finger to carry out any social reforms or to raise the Indian people's standard of living. It is not surprising that this party has suffered defeat in Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Orissa, and Rajasthan, where it was opposed by the People's Democratic Front, headed by the Communists. Even the Congress Party newspaper Delhi Express acknowledges the fact that, "if the Congress Party forms a government in Madras and Travancore-Cochin, it will not be able to hold power for long." "It is not likely that the Congress Party's strategy will raise its prestige," the newspaper continues.

The elections have not yet ended, but the Congress Party is already increasing the violence against its political opponents. Menon, who was elected to the Legislative Assembly of the state of Madras, has been arrested again. The absurd charge brought against him was that four years ago he gave a speech "calling for revolt." Ramamurti, who was recently released from prison, has again been thrown into a dungeon, in spite of the fact that he was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Madras. Because of the police persecutions, all the Communist Party leaders in Punjab and Tripura have been forced to go underground, and the orders to arrest the Communist Party leaders in Andhra and Malabar are still in force. The Prime Minister of Madras, who failed to carry the elections, has refused to cancel these orders.

The Delhi Express reports that Pilai, a member of the new Legislative Assembly in Thamarakkulam, was arrested along with a number of other members of the legislative assembly. The Indian court in the states of Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal has concocted criminal cases against thousands of active Communists. Many of these people are in prison for years, and an endless "investigation" is going on against them.

However, the more reaction rages, the more powerful the people's indignation becomes. Southern India is boiling and its eastern provinces are seething. The newspapers state that the police in the city of Imphal in Assam Province opened fire on a student demonstration and wounded 62 persons, including 50 children and five women. The city is under martial law; 500 students have been arrested and the arrests are continuing.

It is becoming increasingly clear that the leaders of the Indian National Congress Party are not counting so much on the voters' sympathy as on the administrative and political apparatus and the army. In trying to gain a few more votes the Congress Party members are not squeamish about the means they use for this purpose. They are making wide use of the state apparatus, which is in their hands. The army and navy, for example, have been forced to vote for the Indian National Congress Party.

With the assistance of the right-wing Socialists, the Congress Party members have secured an absolute majority for them-



selves in the new government. However, the number of ruling party defeats in the elections testify to the fact that the Indian working people have less and less faith in the demagogic promises of the Congress members. The people are demanding deliverance from hunger, poverty, violence, and inhuman exploitation.

The leaders of the Indian National Congress Party are not experiencing great satisfaction in the election results, because they see how insecure their successes in the elections have been.

#### Japan

**UNDER OCCUPIERS' BOOT.** (By Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin. Pravda, Feb. 24, p. 3. 1600 words. Condensed text:) Tokyo— ... Tokyo University is the oldest and largest university in Japan. At present more than 10,000 students are studying in its nine departments. ...

The American occupiers are striving to turn Japanese national culture into an obedient instrument of their aggressive policy. They are striving to bleed Japanese science white and thus deprive the Japanese people of one of their means of struggle for their national independence and freedom.

All this comes to mind when one walks into the massive university buildings, visits its lecture rooms, laboratories and museums, and meets professors and students. ...

The university's impoverished condition is not merely the result of the difficulties the country is experiencing. It is the result of the American occupiers' policy. The traces of their filthy hands are to be seen everywhere here. It is they who introduced the "new" system of education in Japan, the essence of which consists in giving young people narrow, specialized training and limited, simplified knowledge. The total course of instruction has been reduced by a year. The American colonizers are striving to train obedient slaves in the Japanese educational institutions, and to have Japanese culture swallowed up by American. It is not a coincidence that special commissions for reorganizing education in Japan are constantly arriving from America. American professors and teachers occupy chairs in the universities and live under incomparably better conditions than the Japanese academic workers and teachers.

The disastrous results of American rule in Japan are seen in the impoverished condition of the students as well. Of the 10,000 students at the university more than 8000 are working as clerks, tutors, longshoremen and unskilled laborers. ...

Progressive Japanese scientists and cultural workers long ago recognized the true purport of the American imperialists' hypocritical declarations. Angry voices protesting the American occupation of Japan and demanding peace and the freedom and independence of the country are ringing out more loudly and boldly within the walls of Tokyo University and all the universities of the country. ...

**HARD TIMES FOR THE JAPANESE PEOPLE.** (By Boris Agapov. Literaturnaya gazeta, Feb. 19, p. 1. 3500 words. Condensed text:) ... The struggle for peace in present-day Japan is inseparably bound up with the struggle for national culture, science and art. The Japanese intelligentsia now has to resist the brazen, empty and venomous substitute for culture which the Americans are importing and which is intended to poison the minds of the youth.

Japanese intellectuals have clearly seen the monstrous anti-cultural attitude of those who are trying to pose as mentor of the Japanese people.

J. F. Dulles recently let fall a few bombastic and stupid words at the opening of the new "American Cultural Center." This was a celebration on the occasion of the conclusion of the construction work on the editorial offices for the Japanese publication of the magazine Reader's Digest. It appears that this building, the only large building erected in Japan since the war, "is being raised as a symbol of faith in the durability of mutual understanding between the U.S.S. and Japan."

One must add that the Reader's Digest is the most vulgar and base of all the reactionary American magazines.

There is no doubt that Yoshida and J. F. Dulles have a mutual

understanding. There is just as little doubt that there is not and cannot be any kind of mutual understanding between the patriotic intelligentsia of Japan and the American invaders. ...

The tragedy of Japan, which has fallen into bondage, was naturally not brought about solely by the fact that the country was deprived of freedom of thought and the freedom of the universities. This is merely one of many reasons. However, it is indisputable that the tragedy of Japan is also the tragedy of its intelligentsia. They speak openly in Japan of intellectuals' lack of rights, of the pitiable, degraded state of student youth, despite the fact that Yoshida and Ridgway are doing everything possible to silence "the voice of subversive criticism." ...

The collection of taxes is reminiscent of the Middle Ages. Not counting on receiving tax payments in money, the collectors travel about in trucks loading up the property of those who cannot pay. They take away everything, even old raincoats. The people are opposing this robbery as far as they can. In the town of Saga, on the island of Kyushu, people went so far as to send children to meet the collectors and, at the risk of their lives, to block the road with trucks. In the prefecture of Miyazaki, 40 people attempted to return the confiscated property by force. Four of them were arrested.

Do the Japanese people have any hope that this robbing will stop, that the yoke which lies on them will become a little lighter? There is not and cannot be any such hope under the existing regime, because the Japanese cannot pay for the war preparations and live like human beings. Each new airfield and each new dozen of tanks are new suicides and deaths from malnutrition. ...

The Japanese people have paid with great misfortunes for the bloody adventures of the sovereign lords of recent years. To the former bondage under their own oppressors is now added a new bondage from the Yankee occupiers. ...

#### Korea

**JEN MIN JIH PAO ON AMERICAN ATROCITIES IN KOREA.** (Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 23, p. 4. 300 words. Condensed text:) Peking (Tass)—Commenting in an editorial on recent reports of new and still more inhuman crimes by the American aggressors against Korean and Chinese prisoners of war, Jen Min Jih Pao appeals to the people of the whole world to unite and demand the cessation of these crimes. The paper cites a whole series of examples of criminal treatment of prisoners of war. Prisoners of war are soaked in gasoline and then set on fire; rays of light from powerful electric lamps are directed into their eyes until they become blind; their nails are torn off; their bodies are burned with hot irons. Many prisoners of war are led into the field and used for target practice.

The Americans' treatment of women in prisoner-of-war camps is still more cruel and inhuman. The paper describes how in many cases women were first raped, then their breasts were cut off and their arms and legs were torn off; it tells how women were soaked in gasoline and burned alive. ...

**AMERICAN TROOPS IN KOREA USE BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS.** (Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 23, p. 4. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua correspondent reports from the Korean front:

American aircraft in Korea are dropping insects infected with the plague, cholera and other diseases. From Jan. 28 through Feb. 17, American aircraft dropped these deadly insects not only in the areas remote from the front line, but also on the front line itself, at Inchon, Chorwon, Sanyang, Pyongyang, Kumhwa and to the east of the Pukhangang River.

The medical staff of the Korean People's Army reports that all these insects—black flies, fleas, ticks and mosquitoes—infected with plague and cholera bacilli, were dropped for the purpose of spreading contagious diseases among the peaceful population and also among Korean People's Army soldiers and the Chinese People's volunteers at the front. [Pravda and Izvestia also carry statements on the Americans' use of bacteriological warfare by Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Korean People's Democratic Republic and by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese People's Republic.]



## EASTERN EUROPE

Rumania

**ENEMIES OF PEACE AND PEOPLES' FREEDOM.** (By Staff Correspondent A. Alexandrov. *Izvestia*, Feb. 21, p. 4. 1200 words. Condensed text:) Bucharest—The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Rumanian People's Republic recently published a book which employs irrefutable facts and documents to expose the hostile policy followed by the U.S. imperialists with regard to the Rumanian People's Republic. The book is entitled "Enemies of Peace and the Peoples' Freedom. The Aggressive Policy and Intrigues of American Imperialism Against the Rumanian People's Republic."

Even during the second world war the American monopolists who had major capital investments in Rumania made every effort to keep control of what was to them an important area for the investment of capital and a strategic center in the Balkans. Flouting their obligations as allies of the U.S.S.R., American and British ruling circles sought to reach an agreement with the fascist dictator Antonescu and with Iuliu Maniu and Dinu Bratianu, the leaders of the so-called "historical parties" which supported him.

However, the American-British imperialists did not succeed in carrying out their plans. The powerful offensive of the Soviet Army, the rout of the fascist troops and the arrest of the Antonescu government by Communist-led Rumanian patriots put an end to the enslavement of Rumania. The Rumanian people joined the Soviet Union in attacking the Hitlerites. ...

After the liberation of Rumania, as numerous facts in the book show, the American imperialists used every means to retard the country's democratic development and to pave the way for military intervention. With this in view they strove to keep fascist elements in the state apparatus, and planted their agents in administrative posts. Through their efforts the first two cabinets were headed by Gen. Sanatescu, a royalist adjutant and obedient puppet of the imperialists, while among the Ministers were not only a number of major shareholders in companies with Anglo-American capital, but paid agents of the imperialist powers as well.

Through the efforts of these agents, Burton Barry, head of the American mission in Rumania, and Gen. Schuyler, head of the American military mission, organized a reactionary alliance against the democratic forces of Rumania and organized espionage, sabotage on the front and behind it and disruption of the armistice agreement.

For these same purposes the American representatives also used Gen. Radescu, who had replaced the Sanatescu cabinet when it fell under popular pressure. Radescu immediately undertook to carry out the instructions of the American and British intelligence agents to prepare for a fascist coup d'état, which was to be supported by military intervention.

Gen. Radescu's treacherous policy evoked the profound indignation of the Rumanian people, and Radescu was forced to flee the country.

The democratic government which came to power on March 6, 1945, under the leadership of Dr. Petru Groza ended the American-British imperialists' hopes of restoring the power of the Rumanian bourgeoisie and landowners in the country. The American agents, convinced of the impossibility of a fascist coup d'état, intensified the organization of terrorist, sabotage and espionage groups. But this criminal activity against the Rumanian people was also exposed with the help of the working people. The trials of the spies, traitors and betrayers revealed the real leaders and inspirers of activities against the people.

The book cites numerous facts and documents which tell convincingly how American intelligence agents, posing as diplomats, gave full support to reactionary plots in Rumania and took an active part in espionage. Tom Hill and R. Hamilton, members of the American mission, personally attended conferences of leaders of underground organizations and played a personal role in working out their plans for criminal activity. Halik and Melbourne, members of the American mission, and Porter, secretary of the British mission, collected espionage reports and instructed saboteurs.

However, the activity of the American and British intelligence

agents was doomed to failure: step by step they lost ground in people's Rumania. Their main support, the so-called "historical parties"—Maniu's National Tsaranist and Bratianu's National Liberal—showed their complete insignificance in the very first truly free democratic elections held in Rumania in the autumn of 1946. The leaders of these parties, attempting to flee through Turkey to America, were arrested by the people's regime. The exposed plotters and traitors to their motherland were put on trial. The "historical parties," agents of American imperialism, ceased to exist.

The major capitalists of Rumania—Auschnit, Buzioiu, Popp and others—together with American agents who had carried out sabotage and economic diversions were exposed and condemned in the same way.

The serpents' nests of the people's enemies, of betrayers of the motherland, of traitors and spies, were rendered harmless one after the other, and each new trial exposed the leading role of American imperialists in their criminal deeds. The espionage activity of such servants of the Americans and British and other imperialist intelligence agents as Mugur, the sisters Anna and Nora Samuel, Bunia-Vid and Nasta was cut short in the spring of 1950.

The American newspaper correspondents Leonard Kirschen, Simion Andrika, Markam, Liviu Nasta, the Papal Nuncio O'Hara and Monsignors Dale Mestri and Kirk were exposed as spies carrying out the instructions of imperialist intelligence agencies.

Titoite traitors and spies rendered particularly great services to the American imperialists. It was explained at the trial of the U.D.B. [Tito's secret police] agents Milos Todorov, Bozko Latic and Nikola Medic that the Belgrade fascists had been instructed by the American imperialists to organize an espionage network in Rumania even while the Soviet Army was fighting to liberate Rumania and Yugoslavia. ...

The notorious "Mutual Security Act of 1951," according to which \$100,000,000 is being appropriated to finance underground activities in the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies, is a new and unprecedented manifestation of the U.S. government's policy with regard to the Rumanian People's Republic. ...

The book contains brief biographical data on the betrayers of the Rumanian people whom the American imperialists financed. ...

The book published by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Rumanian People's Republic is a convincing document which shows the bestial countenance of American imperialism and exposes the policy of the American imperialist warmongers.

## NEAR EAST

**On International Themes: IMPERIALISTS' INTRIGUES IN THE NEAR EAST.** (By V. Kudryavtsev. *Izvestia*, Feb. 23, p. 4. Complete text:) Recent events concerning Egypt leave not the smallest doubt of the fact that the American and British imperialists have increased their interference in the Near and Middle Eastern countries.

Judging from reports in the foreign press, the American-British imperialists are at present undertaking new maneuvers to obtain Egypt's participation in the imperialist Near Eastern bloc, and official circles in Egypt, despite the sentiment of the Egyptian public, are displaying an inclination to carry out the American-British demands. It is also implied that it will be easier to carry out such measures "by setting up a strong regional organization in accordance with the U.N. Charter." Attempts are being made to deceive the Egyptian public by seeking for a new disguise to conceal the aggressive venture which has become known as the "Middle East Command."

This is confirmed by a report from the *France Presse* Cairo correspondent. Referring to informed sources, the correspondent maintains that Egyptian ruling circles have agreed to negotiate with Britain on a wider range of questions on the basis of an apparent rejection of the plan for a "Middle East Command" and the substitution of a "regional agreement." Further evidence of this is the Reuters report that data on the Atlantic Pact, on the pact between the U.S.A. and the Latin American countries and also on the Pacific Pact between the U.S.A., Australia and New Zealand are being studied in Cairo in order to "provide a basis" for the establishment of a similar "regional" pact in the Near East.



The talks which were held recently and which are still going on between official Egyptian representatives, U.S. Ambassador Caffery and British Ambassador Stevenson in Cairo center around precisely this question. At the present stage in the negotiations, settlement of all other questions in Anglo-Egyptian relations is being replaced by the question of drawing Egypt into the aggressive bloc which the imperialist powers are setting up in the Near East.

The Egyptian newspaper Al Misri reported recently that Eden "was inclined to regard the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936 as a treaty which would lose its force" if an agreement on the "organization of defense" in the Near East were to be concluded between Egypt and Britain. The same thing applies to the question of the Sudan. The London Observer states in reference to the British position on the Sudan question that the "British may be willing to recognize the Egyptian King's title of King of Egypt and the Sudan" with certain very minor reservations. It would be better to do this "quietly" at this time, since the Egyptian Ambassador in London has to present new credentials in connection with the accession of Queen Elizabeth II, and in these credentials he will be appointed on behalf of the King of Egypt and the Sudan. In the view of the British and Egyptian press, no difficulties are presented by the question of the gradual formal or symbolic withdrawal of British troops from the Suez Canal zone, since in the event of the conclusion of a so-called "regional" agreement the zone will be open for "U.N. troops," which might include British troops.

The Egyptian people's demands with regard to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of 1936, the Sudan, and the British troops in the Suez Canal zone formally seem to be taken into account in this plan. But in reality Egypt is faced with a real threat of becoming the victim of an imperialist plot carried out under the "U.N. flag." At the same time the U.S.A. and Britain are exercising intensified pressure on other Near Eastern countries as well, forcing them to join the Near Eastern bloc. The chief emissary of the U.S. ruling circles in the Near East, McGhee, the American Ambassador to Turkey, is displaying particular activity with regard to Lebanon and Syria. Judging from the latest reports, McGhee's plan consists in first binding Syria and Lebanon to Turkey and then dragging them into the Near Eastern branch of the Atlantic alliance. The Lebanese newspaper An Nahar predicts that the Arab countries will soon be subjected to new diplomatic pressure from the U.S.A., Britain and France. The Syrian newspaper Ach Chark reports that "the Atlantic alliance command is urging the governments of the U.S.A., Britain and France to finish working out the political agreements with the Middle Eastern countries." At the same time this newspaper observes that France has been entrusted with the "land defense" of Syria and Lebanon, in connection with which the French high command is already preparing to transfer French troops to bases in Syria and Lebanon.

The facts show that U.S. and British imperialists are intensifying their pressure on the Near and Middle Eastern countries.

### Israel

**U.S. PRESSURE ON ISRAEL.** (Pravda, Feb. 22, p. 3, 150 words; Izvestia, p. 4, 250 words. Complete Izvestia text:) Rome (Tass)—The press reports that Ben Gurion, the Prime Minister of Israel, recently introduced a new economic program in Parliament. Israeli ruling circles are undertaking this measure as a means "of putting the economy on a healthy footing and strengthening the finances" of the country.

The progressive press states that in reality Ben Gurion's new plan represents Israeli ruling circles' open capitulation to the U.S.A. MacDaniel, the U.S. Economic "Aid" Administrator in Israel, recently increased his pressure on the Israeli government, insisting on the establishment of a new rate for the Israeli pound, which would afford a number of privileges for U.S. goods and capital investments, thus facilitating the penetration of American capital into the Israeli economy.

The Israeli government's new economic program is the result of the usual type of gross pressure from the American representatives. The newspaper Al Hamishmar states that the government has proposed a number of measures disadvantageous to Israel, in particular, the establishment of a new rate for the Israeli pound in relation to the American dollar.

According to the newspapers, "the new economic plan" has caused disappointment in all sectors of the Israeli population. Haboker, the organ of the big industrialists, stated that the government's "new economic policy" has met with a negative response from the outset.

The progressive press points out that this policy will lead to a further rise in prices, an increase in the cost of living, a further decline in the people's standard of living and an increase in unemployment.

### Turkey

**TURKEY UNDER ATLANTIC YOKE.** (By Yu. Grishchenko. Pravda, Feb. 20, p. 4. Complete text:) On Feb. 18 the Turkish Majlis ratified Turkey's entry into the aggressive North Atlantic bloc. All formalities connected with the incorporation of Turkey in the North Atlantic alliance were thereby completed. The foreign press points out that Turkey will participate officially in the Lisbon session of the so-called North Atlantic Council.

The incorporation of Turkey in the Atlantic bloc reveals still more clearly the true aims of American imperialism: to turn Turkey into a military springboard, to use its manpower and raw material resources for its own interests.

The Soviet government pointed out in a statement to the Turkish government that "Turkey's invitation to join the Atlantic bloc, which, moreover, has no relation to the Atlantic, can only mean the imperialist states' desire to use Turkish territory for setting up military bases for aggressive purposes on the borders of the Soviet Union."

Subsequent events have wholly confirmed the correctness of this conclusion.

The American military does not hide the fact that its "attention" to Turkey is dictated primarily by the Atlantic bloc bosses' aggressive aims. Gen. Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, at a meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the question of admitting Turkey and Greece to the Atlantic bloc, stated openly: "Turkey and Greece are situated in strategic areas along a major 'East-West' axis. They offer N.A.T.O. their already available large combat forces." This warmonger is especially attracted by the fact that Turkey has a common border with Soviet Russia and Bulgaria.

Disregarding Turkey's national interests, the Turkish ruling clique has farmed out the country to the overseas monopolist marauders. Turkey is flooded with all kinds of American "experts" and "advisers" who have subordinated the activity of the Turkish government, the economy of the country and its armed forces to their control. The American magazine Time boastfully reports that the American joint military mission in Turkey is the "largest group of advisers" of all the groups the U.S. Department of Defense has sent to other countries. According to the magazine, the group indicated is composed of 1250 "advisers," and their number is constantly increasing.

Under the supervision of these "advisers," large-scale military-strategic construction work is going on in Turkey. The Turkish authorities are making ready the Mediterranean and Black Sea ports, especially in the region of the Dardanelles, with a view to placing them wholly at the disposal of the American-British naval forces. Old airfields are being modernized and new ones are being built; strategic highways are being constructed and radar stations set up.

According to the admission of McGhee, the American Ambassador in Ankara, Turkey has received more than \$1,000,000,000 from the U.S.A. in the past three years; this has been spent on military-strategic construction work and on equipping the Turkish army, which the American lovers of cheap cannon fodder have long been yearning for.

At present Turkey maintains hundreds of thousands of soldiers under arms. The American aggressors are already using part of the Turkish army in their bloody adventure against the Korean people. To this army the American reactionaries also attach their hopes of suppressing the liberation movement of the Near and Middle Eastern peoples. The Turkish hirelings of Wall Street are by no means assigned the last place in the aggressors' plans for creating a Near Eastern branch of the North Atlantic bloc—the so-called "Middle East Command."



The Turkish government's activity as an American agent in the Near East is evoking the indignation not only of the people but also of some of the governments of the Arab countries. The Turkish newspaper Kudret notes despondently that at present Turkey has "many enemies" in the Near East "and is following a path along which it is acquiring still more of them."

Turkey's subordination to American imperialism and the arms race conducted at Washington's dictate has led to a sharp deterioration in the country's economic situation, to a still greater impoverishment of the popular masses.

Even the Turkish rulers cannot hide the fact that the tremendous military expenditures are the major reason for the disorganization of Turkey's economy. In an interview with a correspondent of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, Turkish Prime Minister Menderes recently stated: "More than 50% of our budget is allotted for military expenditures. This is one of the causes of our backwardness."

In the Turkish budget for 1952 the direct appropriations for war preparations are increased 30,000,000 Turkish lira in comparison with last year and amount to 500,000,000 lira. To this should be added another 100,000,000 lira in the form of American military "assistance" and also the many millions expended for military purposes under the so-called "peaceful" items in the budget. At the same time the money appropriated for the basic branch of the country's economy, agriculture, is one-tenth that spent on war preparations.

It is not surprising that, as the British magazine Spectator stated, Turkish agriculture is "almost wholly in the condition it was in the period of the Hittites," i. e., several thousand years ago. According to the Turkish press, one plough in Turkey is shared by eight peasant families, one wheeled plough by 50 families, one thresher by 1600 families. There can be no talk of tractors under such backward conditions.

The peasantry is stifling from lack of land. Minister of the Interior Karaosmanoglu admitted in one of his speeches that "there are 2,500,000 landless peasant families in Turkey at present, 12,000,000 people altogether." And this in a country with a population of 20,000,000! Characterizing the state of the Turkish peasantry, the bourgeois newspaper Vatan states: "There are 40,000 villages in Turkey. However, you can count on your fingers the villages where one can obtain medical care, find a midwife or meet a teacher. You rarely meet a person who can sign his name. Peasants find shelter in hovels where the light penetrates only through a small opening in the roof. In the winter this opening is closed and the air in the hovel becomes unbearable while the walls and floor are moist. Many peasants live with their livestock."

The American monopolies' unceremonious domineering has seriously jeopardized the existence of the already weak Turkish industry. In connection with the fact that American goods are flooding the Turkish market, many factories and works engaged in civilian production have shut down or have considerably reduced their output.

The overseas monopolists have assigned Turkey the unenviable role of supplier of strategic raw materials, particularly chrome, manganese, copper and other ores. According to the evaluation of the newspaper Cumhuriyet, Turkey exported 140,000 tons of chrome ore in 1951, mainly to the U.S.A.

As a result of the lowered production in the civilian branches of industry, unemployment is constantly increasing in the country. Zafer, the organ of the ruling Democratic Party, admits that unemployment in Turkey "has assumed disastrous proportions" and has the "character of a real calamity." The newspaper reports that only 40% of the able-bodied people in the country have permanent work; the others are doomed to unemployment.

Along with the higher taxes, the high cost of living is rising without restraint; this strikes a hard blow at the working masses. As a rule, a worker's average wage does not exceed 50 to 60 lira a month; as an Istanbul worker told a Sun Telegraph correspondent, this "does not even cover the monthly cost of bread alone."

Constant malnutrition, filthy housing conditions and exhausting labor have resulted in the mass spreading of serious diseases—tuberculosis, trachoma, malaria, etc. According to reports in the Turkish press, more than half the entire population of the country suffers from tuberculosis. At the same time, according to official Turkish statistics, there is only one

poorly equipped hospital for every 130,000 people, one doctor for every 10,000 people and one pharmacist for every 160,000.

In order to hold the people in subordination, the ruling clique has set up a bloodthirsty dictatorship in the country. The reactionary rulers of Turkey recently enacted a new fascist law which is the Turkish edition of the fascist McCarran law passed by the U.S. Congress. On the basis of this law, mass roundups and arrests of people whom the authorities suspect of progressive activity are carried on. Despite the increased construction of prisons, there are not enough torture chambers. According to the admission of the newspaper Zafer, the Turkish authorities are hastily re-equipping shops, schools and even mosques as prisons.

For more than a year now members of the Executive Committee of the Turkish Partisans of Peace Society, led by the glorious daughter of the Turkish people Behidzhe Boran, have been languishing in prison torture chambers. The editor in chief of the magazine Peace, which enjoyed tremendous success in the country, the editor of the magazine Free Youth (the organ of the progressive students for peace) and many other Turkish patriots are in prison.

Neither arrests nor repressions can break the Turkish people's resistance to the treacherous antinational policy of the ruling circles, who are turning the country into a springboard and colony of the American aggressors.

The actions of the working class against the unbearable living conditions are becoming more and more frequent. The workers are holding strikes and refusing to unload ships arriving in Turkey with American arms.

The peasants' movement for land is growing in the country. The newspaper Zafer notes with alarm that in six months of 1951 alone there were 718 cases of "breaches of the peace by peasants." The press more and more frequently reports armed clashes between peasants and gendarmes. One of these clashes recently took place, for example, in the village of Resul in the region of Mersin. The peasants of this village, suffering from landlessness, decided to fell part of the forest taken from them to use as arable land. In order to prevent them from carrying out their plan, the authorities sent an entire police subunit to the village. However, the gendarmes met with the peasants' organized resistance and were forced to leave the village.

The actions of the common people of Turkey in defense of peace are multiplying. Magazines, newspapers and pamphlets calling on Turkish patriots to fight for peace and the independence of their homeland continue to appear in the deep underground. Underground peace committees are functioning.

The Turkish people's determination to thwart the aggressive designs of the American imperialists and their Ankara stooges is becoming stronger.

## WESTERN EUROPE

**AGAINST SUBORDINATION OF SCANDINAVIAN COUNTRIES TO AMERICAN DICTATE.** (By I. Kiiranen. Pravda, Feb. 21, p. 4. 1500 words. Condensed text:) The aggressive policy of the organizers of the Atlantic bloc is provoking a growing rebuff from the peoples of the north European countries. They are realizing with increasing clarity the necessity of defending their independence and of protecting their hearths from the encroachments of the American-British warmongers whose policy is fraught with dangerous consequences not only for Denmark and Norway, who are participating in the aggressive Atlantic alliance, but also for the other north European countries.

The American imperialists are interfering in the affairs of the northern countries, trying to turn Scandinavia into one of the springboards for the war being prepared and the peoples of these countries into their cannon fodder. The arms race imposed on the peoples of northern Europe has already caused tremendous harm to these countries' economies and threatens them with new calamities. Denmark's foreign debt has grown in recent years by almost 1,000,000,000 kroner; taxation of the working people in 1951 was five times greater than in the pre-war period. The American imperialists are demanding more and more sacrifices from Denmark in the interests of war preparations. Government expenditures for war purposes in Norway will be almost 30 times greater in 1952 than the corresponding prewar expenditures, while the real wages of the Norwegian



working people are hardly half the prewar level. "We have reached the limit"—former Minister of Finance Meisdalshagen thus characterizes the present economic situation in Norway.

The situation which has arisen is compelling even some of the ruling circles' representatives of the north European countries to reflect.

It is well known that in Denmark and Norway the movement against these countries' participating in the aggressive Atlantic alliance is growing stronger. The Swedish newspaper Aftontidningen stated that, "in connection with the recent changes in the Norwegian government, the differences of opinion on the Atlantic Pact among many leading ministers became known. The opposition to the Atlantic Pact, which amounted to 35 votes in Parliament in 1949, has apparently not diminished."

Meanwhile American diplomacy is increasing its pressure, managing to spread the activity of the aggressive Atlantic system to all northern countries. Under these conditions the text of the speech by Finnish Prime Minister Urho Kekkonen, which he could not deliver because of illness and which was published by the Finnish paper Maakansa, had wide repercussions in the Scandinavian press. ...

Why did the reactionary press greet the Finnish Prime Minister's statement so maliciously? After all, Kekkonen did not disclose anything new. The question of "neutrality" has already been discussed for a long time in the northern countries. ...

It was precisely the appeal to repudiate the policy of preparing for an aggressive war which frightened the Scandinavian and Finnish servants of the American-British imperialists. Such speeches obviously hinder the warmongers in fanning war hysteria. It was not by chance that the right-wing majority in the Finnish Diet recently turned down the bill for the defense of peace and the prohibition of war propaganda which was introduced by the faction of the Democratic League of Finnish People.

Both Washington and London responded immediately to Kekkonen's speech. Two days after publication of the speech by the head of the Finnish government the BBC stated that official British circles considered talk of Scandinavian countries' neutrality "unrealistic." Following the example of London and Washington, the reactionary press of the Scandinavian countries continues to assert that the northern countries participating in the Atlantic alliance "can hardly change their policy," that they will continue to prepare for war in the future. ...

The numerous repercussions to Kekkonen's speech in the press of the northern countries show that the policy of dragging these countries into American military adventures is provoking growing anxiety and indignation among the broadest sections of the population. ...

During the discussion on the declaration of the Norwegian government's policy, considerable opposition was manifested even in the ranks of a faction of the ruling Labor (social democrat) Party. Many Deputies of the Storting have come out against the demands of the Atlantic Pact agencies to increase appropriations for war preparations. ...

The growing determination of the popular masses in the northern countries to defend the cause of peace and prevent their countries from being drawn into the military measures of the American-British aggressors has been clearly expressed in the summoning of the Congress of Peace Partisans of Northern Countries. ... The peace partisans in the Scandinavian countries are increasing their opposition to the forces of aggression and are struggling for the strengthening of peace and friendship among peoples.

## France

**AN ACT OF NATIONAL BETRAYAL.** (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, Feb. 22, p. 3. 1900 words. Condensed text:) Paris—By 327 to 287 votes the French Parliament has passed a resolution which all French patriots consider an act of national betrayal. This resolution, the fruit of nine days of behind-the-scenes haggling among the bourgeois parties, directly obliges France to place its armed forces at the disposal of the so-called "European army," justly called an "American foreign legion" in the Parliamentary debates. In addition to this, Parliament gave its consent to the restoration of the

Hitlerite army, which will be incorporated in the "European army" on a basis of parity with the French divisions.

The adoption of this monstrous resolution, which runs counter to France's most fundamental and vital interests and grossly violates its international obligations, was preceded by a long and stormy discussion in the course of which the very existence of the Faure government was jeopardized several times. ...

Thus, the discussion on the question of German remilitarization was keynoted in the French Parliament by an acute political struggle. Monde columnist Fauvet notes that "in the eyes of many Parliamentarians, if not of the majority, German remilitarization, even under cover of a "European army," holds a double or triple risk of war. There can be no doubt that many Deputies consider that German might and perhaps even an offensive war are embodied in the remilitarization as an embryo in an egg."

How then could a majority be found in Parliament to rubber stamp this dangerous plan? This is largely due to the fact that, as a result of the application of the crooked electoral system, the number of honest and courageous politicians in the Bourbon Palace who express the will of the people was artificially reduced. Dozens of seats rightfully belonging to the first party of France, the Communist Party, were taken away from it and divided among the representatives of the bourgeois parties who formed a bloc among themselves.

Indebted to this heinous deal for their career, many bourgeois Parliamentarians, even though they are inwardly conscious of the mortal danger of the plan for which they have to vote, are afraid of opposing it openly. Thus we have another concrete example of the infamous bourgeois "democracy" with all its loathesomeness and decay.

However, Truman and Acheson would be making a big mistake if they were to rejoice over the outcome—favorable to their offspring, the new Wehrmacht—of the voting in the French Parliament. Neither the speeches of Reynaud nor the hypocritical resolutions will succeed in drowning the nationwide protest against the remilitarization of Western Germany. The struggle against the remilitarization of Western Germany and its transformation into a base for aggression will continue to grow. And the further the American imperialists advance along the path of dangerous adventures, the stronger will be the people's resistance to their criminal plans.

## Spain

**On International Themes: AMERICAN-SPANISH 'COOPERATION.'** (By V. Kudryavtsev. Izvestia, Feb. 23, p. 4. 1200 words. Condensed text:) ... The American Ambassador in Madrid, Griffis, who is now retiring, stated at a press conference as early as Jan. 21 that in his opinion Spanish-American relations were now entering the next phase of their development: "the phase of military and economic cooperation." Griffis added that this phase in American-Spanish relations would begin immediately after the arrival of the new American Ambassador, MacVeagh, in Madrid.

The "old" phase of American-Spanish relations, to use Griffis' terminology, was characterized by the fact that the U.S.A. concluded an agreement with Franco to set up American air and naval bases in Spain, without publicizing this to the American public in any way. ...

As we see, a fairly close "cooperation" existed between the American imperialists and Franco in the "old phase" of American-Spanish relations.

Taking advantage of the convenient circumstance that the current meeting of the N.A.T.O. Council has been convened in Lisbon, the American imperialists now intend, with the aid of the obsequious mediation of Portugal, to raise the Spanish question for discussion by their colleagues in the aggressive bloc. They are striving to attach Franco Spain to the Atlantic alliance in one form or another, and to make it one of the strongpoints of this alliance in Western Europe. Since the open inclusion of Franco Spain in the Atlantic alliance is still meeting with open opposition—especially from the British government which is forced to take account of public opinion and is not confident of the fate of Gibraltar if events should take such a turn—the U.S.A. and its go-between, Salazar's Portugal, are continuing to drag Spain into the Atlantic alliance "via the back door."



The idea has arisen of setting up a so-called "Iberian command" as a part of the allied naval command in the Atlantic area, under the American Admiral McCormick. The Spanish port of Cadiz would be the center of this command. The so-called "Iberian command" would actually be a branch of the Atlantic alliance embracing the U.S.A., Portugal and Spain. Thus Franco Spain will be linked to the Atlantic alliance. In addition, both the U.S.A. and Franco Spain believe that if Cadiz is turned into a strongpoint of the "Iberian command," the role of Gibraltar will be reduced to nothing and Britain will be forced to admit American hegemony completely in the Pyrenean Peninsula.

The "new phase" in the flirtation between American imperialism and Franco Spain again shows that the U.S.A. is relying on the most died-in-the-wool reaction in its aggressive policy, the reactionary scum of the Francoists in Spain, as well as the Titoites in Yugoslavia, the monarcho-fascists in Greece and the military adventurists in Turkey, not to mention the Hitlerites in Western Germany.

## AFRICA

**Criticism and Review: IN LAND OF FASCIST RACIAL FANATICISM.** (By I. Potekhin. Izvestia, Feb. 21, p. 3. 1600 words. Condensed text:) It is well known that the question of racial discrimination in the Union of South Africa has already been discussed more than once in the U.N. Adamastor's book "White Man Boss," published in London, is a vivid document exposing this brutal regime. ...

Adamastor is not the real name of the author. This is eloquent testimony of the fact that a man telling the truth about the shameful business of the South African racists was compelled to hide behind a pseudonym. In the Union of South Africa, which is part of the so-called British Commonwealth of Nations and which pretends to have a democratic state system, every kind of striving for democracy is severely repressed.

Adamastor's book is convincing testimony of the fact that the system of racial discrimination against non-Europeans, that is, against the African Bantus, Indians and mulattos—discussed at the first session of the U.N. General Assembly in 1946 after Malan's Nationalist Party's advent to power—has assumed still more monstrous proportions and forms. ...

Adamastor's book cites many instances of police highhandedness and violence against Africans who are guilty of nothing whatsoever. They are not considered people; they are treated worse than animals.

The Indians and mulattos, although they are also subjected to racial discrimination, nevertheless enjoy certain formal privileges in comparison to the Africans. Malan's government is now gradually doing away with these privileges, is reducing the Indians and Mulattos, formally as well as in practice, to the state of the Africans. Thus, it "equated them" with the Africans in electoral rights, that is, deprived them of the right to participate in the Parliamentary elections.

The U.S. government, which has already invested considerable capital in the industry of the Union of South Africa, and the British government are patronizing the fascist outrages of the Malanites in every way. The American-British imperialists count on using the Union of South Africa as a gendarme against the national liberation movement of the African peoples and as an arsenal for supplying arms to the African aggressive armies. As Malan recently stated, his government "has accepted obligations, in compliance with its internal resources, to collaborate completely in guaranteeing the security of Africa and the Middle East."

But the plans of Malan and his American-British masters are not fated to be realized. The voice of world public opinion is sounding louder and louder in condemnation of the fascist fanaticism created by the Malan clique. In a united front of struggle against fascism and war, Africans, Indians and mulattos are joining forces, destroying the racial barriers created by the imperialists. At the same time, broad circles of the European population of the Union of South Africa are beginning to understand more clearly the need for unity with non-Europeans in the name of the defense of democracy and peace.

The peoples of the Union of South Africa will never accept

their degrading position as slaves. They are full of determination to carry through to the end the just struggle for freedom, for their vital rights.

## World Economy

**THE SOVIET ECONOMY AND AMERICAN FALSIFIERS.** (By Staff Correspondent M. Marinin. Pravda, Feb. 21, p. 3. Complete text:) The U.N. Economic Commission for Europe has compiled a survey of the economic situation in Europe in 1951. No sooner had the ink dried on the pages of this work than many American newspapers broke forth with the current round of anti-Soviet lies.

If one compares the pattern-cut articles in such newspapers as the Washington Post, Star, New York Herald Tribune, New York Times and The [Baltimore?] Sun, it becomes clear that we are witnessing an inspired campaign.

The survey devotes a separate chapter to the development of the national economy of the Soviet Union. Its compilers had to take commonly known facts into account. They had to admit that the economy of the Soviet Union is developing rapidly and following the path of advancement. At the same time, in a number of instances the authors of the survey leave the realm of facts and embark on all kinds of conjecture. The reactionary American hack writers try to magnify precisely these places in the survey, not stopping at outright falsification.

The chapter in the survey on the development of the national economy of the Soviet Union contains the following admissions.

"The growth of industrial production in 1951 was extremely rapid from almost all points of view.

"The output of consumers' goods rose and the people's purchasing power for these goods rose uninterruptedly due to the gradual lowering of prices.

"Mr. Beria's recent report leads one to assume that more attention is being paid to consumption.

"In recent years the Soviet government agencies paid great attention to construction work, both large-scale capital construction and housing construction.

"When the current work on the great construction projects is completed, it is expected that the productive capacity of the national economy will greatly increase, particularly in generation of electric power, volume of shipments by inland waterways, the acreage under irrigation and the total amount of arable land."

In the Soviet Union "the danger of inflation does not exist."

Any economically literate person can draw at least two conclusions from all these admissions. First the swift economic progress of the Soviet Union is combined with growth in the people's well-being. Second, the Soviet economy is a peaceful economy, as is graphically borne out by the vast program of building the construction projects of communism.

The authors of the survey undertook the obviously thankless task of blunting and even distorting the conclusions directly ensuing from their own admissions and assessments. The "logic of external pressure," to which the facts, figures and logic of objective analysis were sacrificed, is apparent here.

Having embarked on this path, the economists of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe suddenly started to complain of a "lack of necessary data," as a result of which there allegedly arises "uncertainty as to precisely what portion of the national income goes for consumption."

But it is common knowledge that special attention is paid to the problem of national income in the data on the results of the first postwar five-year plan for 1946-1950. The U.S.S.R. state budget for the current year and data on the execution of the budget for the past year are published annually as public information. The Central Statistical Administration of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers brings to the public's notice the data on fulfillment of the national economic plan for each quarter and also publishes detailed information on the fulfillment of the national economic plan for the year with reference to the individual branches of industry, agriculture, transport, trade and culture, particularly noting statistics on the growth and distribution of the national income.

The report of the U.S.S.R. State Planning Committee and the U.S.S.R. Central Statistical Administration on the fulfillment of the fourth (first postwar) five-year plan of the U.S.S.R. for



1946-1950 states that "the working people of the U.S.S.R. received 74% of the national income in 1950 for the satisfaction of their personal material and cultural requirements; the remaining 26% of the national income was left at the disposal of the state, the collective farms and the cooperative organizations for expanding socialist production and for other common state and public needs."\*

This same proportion of distribution of the national income was also maintained in the following year, 1951, when the volume of the national income had increased 12% over that of the previous year, in comparable prices.

Thus, the reference to the lack of factual information on the national income of the U.S.S.R. is farfetched. It was needed in order to give some basis to the "uncertainty" which was suddenly ailing the authors of the survey. And from artificial "uncertainty" it is only a short step to dubious conjecture and obvious fabrications.

The authors of the survey, contradicting their own admissions, try to assert that the Soviet Union, "in distributing its annually increasing resources," allegedly uses "a substantial, and nowadays increasing part of them for military expenditures;" allegedly "in 1951 there was apparently a considerable shift in the distribution of resources toward capital investments for defense."

"Apparently." But facts? There are none. Figures? There are none. On the contrary, the authors of the survey themselves stress that the military expenditures of the Soviet Union in the past two years "are considerably less than in the period between the Munich conference and Germany's attack on the U.S.S.R.," i. e., between 1938 and 1941. It is widely known that the appropriations for defense in 1951 amounted to 21.3% of the total budget expenditures of the Soviet Union, whereas they amounted to 32.5% in the prewar year 1940.

We read in the survey: "These great construction projects (this refers to the construction projects of communism. — M.M.) require, in particular, great manpower and great quantities of steel, cement and heavy electrotechnical equipment, and priority has apparently been given to these construction projects."

All progressive mankind knows that the great construction projects of communism personify the Soviet people's peaceful creative labor, that it was in 1951 that the work front of the great construction projects of communism spread out. How then can a person in his right mind acknowledge that vast peaceful construction is expanding in the Soviet Union and at the same time announce a "considerable shift in the distribution of resources toward capital investments for defense."

It is common knowledge that, in addition to the vast construction projects of communism, the Soviet Union has also achieved outstanding successes in other spheres of peaceful construction. The Soviet people's standard of living is steadily rising. In 1951 the income of the workers, employees and peasants increased 10% over the 1950 level, in comparable prices. The total area of dwellings built during the year is 27,000,000 square meters, besides 400,000 houses built in rural areas. To this must be added 5000 new schools, 50,000 new beds in the network of hospitals and maternity homes, 4000 new motion picture projection installations, almost 8000 new shops, etc.

A year ago J. V. Stalin pointed out in an interview with a Pravda correspondent:

"It is plain that if the Soviet Union is not curtailing but, on the contrary, expanding its civilian industry, not winding up but, on the contrary, expanding the construction of great new hydro-electric power stations and irrigation systems, not stopping but, on the contrary, continuing the policy of reducing prices, then it cannot at the same time expand its war industry and augment its armed forces without the risk of going bankrupt."†

These words strike right to the point at the economists of the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe. Their attempts to cast a shadow over the absolutely clear picture of the peaceful economic progress of the U.S.S.R. are attempts made with worthless devices. On studying the survey, any objective person will, without any effort discover for himself that certain tendentious

statements by the authors do not follow from the statistics cited in the survey but, on the contrary, fundamentally contradict these statistics. Contrary to the authors' desire their factual data only corroborate the peaceful, creative character of the Soviet socialist economy.

It was precisely this fact that infuriated the directors of American propaganda. They decided to "touch up" the economic survey by resorting to gross falsification.

An admission by the authors of the survey was cited above to the effect that the Soviet Union's military expenditures in the past two years "are considerably less than in the period between the Munich Conference and Germany's attack on the U.S.S.R." However, The New York Times, referring to the survey, gives an opposite version, asserting that the Soviet Union's appropriations for military purposes allegedly considerably exceed the 1940 appropriations.

The Washington Post, the Star and the Sun also resort to this unscrupulous method. They also refer to the survey but, in so doing, circulate a forgery, declaring that allegedly 75% of all capital investments in the Soviet Union's national economy in the past two years has been swallowed up by "direct military expenditures." However, the survey contains no such statement. Anyone who takes the trouble to acquaint himself with the survey will immediately ascertain that the American newspapers' fabrication is not corroborated by the source to which they refer, that it completely contradicts the facts and is mendacious.

What are the implications of this latest clamor raised in the U.S.A.? They lie in the desire to whip up greater militarist hysteria and, along with it, to carry out the program of a further arms race, which holds out new taxes, new privations for broad strata of the American population and new billions in profits for the arms manufacturers.

The recent state budgets of the U.S.A. have been directed wholly to the arms race and to supporting a tremendous military machine. The direct military expenditures envisaged by Truman's budget message for the 1952-1953 fiscal year are 65 times as great as the government's prewar expenditures.

Meantime, economic difficulties are making themselves felt more and more sharply and are increasing: the inflationary element is operating more and more strongly; the standard of living of broad strata of the population is falling; and dissatisfaction is growing noticeably in the country. Against this background, the bourgeois newspaper [Washington] Times-Herald stated recently: "We can expect further talk about dangers from without—new campaigns of lies designed to intimidate Americans and to make them agree to expenditures which will bring the country to disaster." The newspaper hit the nail on the head.

This is the internal cause which explains the U.S. ruling circles' new attempt to intensify the clamor over "dangers from without."

But there is also a cause of a foreign political nature. The U.S. Secretary of State himself recently spoke of this. He admitted that in many countries of the infamous Atlantic "system" considerable dissatisfaction has arisen over the conditions engendered by the "cold war" policy and that as a result some countries have concluded that it is possible to abandon some of the "guarantees in the armament program." Acheson gave vent to a vigorous warning against "such a tendency." Undoubtedly the American politicians also needed the new clamor to exert pressure on their satellites, to compel them to be a little more tractable, forcing them to agree to further intensification of the arms race, which has already brought great economic difficulties to the West European countries.

But you can't get far on that horse. The peoples believe the facts. And the facts tell of the Soviet Union's love of peace and thoroughly expose the falsifiers in the warmongers' camp.

International Review: STRUGGLE FOR MARKETS. (By Ya. Viktorov. Pravda, Feb. 24, p. 4. 1000 words. Condensed text:) ... A fierce struggle for markets is going on between the United States and Britain. Everyone remembers how last year the United States, having accumulated vast reserves of raw materials and striving for lower prices, sharply reduced its purchases of raw materials from the British colonies. Moreover, the United States maintained very high prices for the raw materials it had accumulated. The result of such a maneuver was a sharp de-

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\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 14, p. 8.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 5, p. 3.



## Communist Party

### CONCERNING GOOD RESOLUTION AND POOR EXECUTION.

(By Staff Correspondent A. Ivakhnenko. Pravda, Feb. 20, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Bryansk—Three months ago the Bryansk Province Party Committee made preparations to hear a report on the work of the Klinty City Party Committee. A brigade was sent to Klinty, followed by other officials of the province committee who analyzed figures and drew up reports. The report was delivered in September, 1951.

It cannot be said that city committee secretary Comrade Semyonov, who delivered the report, gave a complete picture of the state of affairs in the Klinty Party organization. His report was largely a listing of accomplishments, with no mention of shortcomings.

The co-reporter, Comrade Uteshev, filled in the gaps, reporting that the city committee provided superficial guidance of industrial enterprises, did not give concrete aid to the secretaries of primary Party units and exercised poor control over the execution of Party directives. It developed that there were major shortcomings in political education, lecture propaganda and other ideological work and that Comrade Semyonov was haughty in his attitude toward lower-echelon Party officials and members.

The discussion of the report was a lively one in which members of the province committee bureau cited other faults in the work of the city committee and mistakes made by Comrade Semyonov in selecting and assigning personnel. The result of five hours discussion was the adoption of a comprehensive resolution.

One would have thought that the province Party committee would immediately back up the bureau's resolution with organizational work, that it would help the city committee carry out its instructions. However, interest in the Klinty City Committee slackened noticeably after the bureau meeting.

The lack of systematic aid and of a checkup on execution of the resolution resulted in unsatisfactory execution of this resolution by the Klinty City Committee.

It should be stated first of all that the officials of the city committee did everything they could to see that the resolution reached the members of the city Party organization in a somewhat different form, i.e., to see that the primary Party units discussed a resolution of a plenary session of the city committee adopted in connection with the province committee resolution, but not the resolution of the province committee itself. The plenary session's resolution evaded the more acute issues, especially those severely criticizing the incorrect conduct of first secretary Comrade Semyonov.

When the plenary session's resolution was discussed by Communists at the Klinty Railroad Station Comrade Savchenko, secretary of the Party unit, stated, with the silent agreement of Comrade Dedurenko, the representative of the city committee, that only one part of the resolution—the growth of Party ranks—applied to the station's Party unit. Meanwhile this Party unit had been neglecting Party organizational and political work. No resolution was adopted on the question discussed, Comrade Savchenko being instructed to "draw up" a resolution for the next meeting.

The plenary session's resolution was discussed in the same spirit by many other Party units. In short, the city committee failed to mobilize the city's Party organization to carry out the province committee's instructions to eliminate shortcomings.

The bureau of the province committee has adopted a number of resolutions on the reports of other Party committees in recent months. These resolutions have suffered the same fate: they are not carried out satisfactorily. The reason is the same: the province committee shows little concern about the execution of its own resolutions.

On Party Themes: CONSTANTLY GUIDE LECTURE PROPAGANDA. (By T. Gorbunov, Secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Pravda, Feb. 26, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) Lecture propaganda has improved noticeably of late in the Belorussian Republic. More than

40,000 lectures on philosophy, political economy and the history and theory of the Bolshevik party were delivered in 1951 alone, while this year more than 600 lecture series have been arranged on the history of the Communist Party, philosophy, political economy and international relations. These series are being organized not only in the cities but in large rural centers as well. The republic's Party committees have enlisted more than 2000 lecturers to propagandize Marxism-Leninism.

The Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee and the province and city committees devote much attention to the work of staff lecturers and to improving their ideological and theoretical growth and qualifications. Not one lecture by a staff lecturer is authorized unless it has been discussed in advance. At the same time the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee checks to see that staff lecturers of the province and city committees are not used for other work. A system has been established whereby staff lecturers of the province committees must not do field work more than ten to 12 days per month so that they can spend the rest of their time preparing lectures.

The Party committees see that the lecturers systematically improve their educational and theoretical qualifications. Those who have not completed their higher education take correspondence courses in higher educational institutions, while those with higher education work for higher degrees.

Increased lecture propaganda in the cities and villages and the regular delivering of lectures in seminars for propagandists in the district Party committees have made it necessary to increase the number of lecturers by recruiting from the district Party *aktiv*. Lecture groups have been operating for two years now under 120 district Party committees. Such groups have been formed in all district Party committees of Bobruisk Province, and usually consist of ten to 15 well-trained comrades. Members of these lecture groups in Bobruisk Province delivered more than 2000 lectures during the past study year alone.

Naturally not all lecture groups have developed their activity to the proper extent, but this is a new field and the support of the province Party committees is needed. The Vitebsk Province Party Committee, for instance, is on the right track in charging its lecturers to help the district committee lecture groups on their field trips, to participate in the discussion of lectures, to consult with the district lecturers and actually to hear them in rehearsal. The province committee makes a practice of calling district committee lecturers to the province center for a few days of consultations and for work on new lectures. The province committee holds regular seminars for nonstaff lecturers, which are also attended by the lecturers of the district Party committees.

Regular seminars are very important. For a number of years the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee has held at least two ten-day seminars a year for the lecturers of province and city Party committees. In addition to these republic seminars, seminars are held in the province centers for the nonstaff lecturers of the province, city and district Party committees. The province Party committees also hold these seminars twice a year. The five-day sessions include lectures on Marxist-Leninist theory and discussion of the lectures prepared by nonstaff lecturers, which are printed in advance and sent out to all participants in the seminar. Every seminar ends with a conference of lecturers which draws general conclusions from the work of the lecture groups and criticizes shortcomings in the organization and content of lecture propaganda.

The systematic reviewing of lectures which have been prepared and the actual hearing of lectures in rehearsal constitutes a positive part of the work of the lecture groups of a number of province and city Party committees. The Propaganda and Agitation Department of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee has more than 100 reviews of lectures on Marxist-Leninist theory on file and has written a survey of them which is being sent out to the Party committees.

The Party committees ascribe great importance to perfecting lecturing techniques. A number of Party committees hold creative discussions of problems of theory and techniques. Extensive use is made of visual aids and local data in delivering lectures.



The Party study offices are called upon to provide substantial aid to the lecturers. The Party study office of the Kostyukovich District Party Committee is worth noting in this respect. The study office prepares an exhibit of visual aids and political and economic literature for every lecture and gives advice on problems of theory and technique. A number of Party study offices have formed groups of more experienced lecturers to study techniques.

The republic's Party organizations have gained considerable experience in lecture propaganda, but this does not at all mean that we do not have our shortcomings. Some lecturers deliver superficial lectures which they do not relate to practical communist construction, and others merely recite theoretical tenets without relating them to the present day. There are cases of individual Party committees failing to appreciate the importance of lecture propaganda.

The grand tasks of communist construction require that cadres in all fields master Marxist-Leninist theory. Belorussia's Party organizations are taking steps to improve lecture propaganda still further as a major part of ideological work and one of tremendous importance in the communist education of the working people.

**FOR A MILITANT THEORETICAL AND POLITICAL MAGAZINE.**—Concerning the Magazine Bolshevik Belorussia [Bolshevik of Belorussia]. (By A. Lukovets. Pravda, Feb. 24, p. 2. 1900 words. Summary:) Minsk—Bolshevik Belorussia is a monthly theoretical and political magazine. Its purpose is to give constant aid to managerial cadres, Party and Soviet *aktivs* and the intelligentsia in their ideological development and practical activities. Propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory, generalization of the republic's experience in economic and cultural construction and a profound treatment of the life of local Party units should comprise the main contents of the magazine.

However two years' acquaintance with the magazine has shown that there are serious shortcomings and mistakes in its work and that it has an insufficiently high ideological level. It lacks clarity of purpose and principledness in treating questions of ideological and Party organizational work. It publishes much uninteresting material and does not consider many important questions. The editors' liaison with Party organizations is poor and the magazine does not have a wide group of contributors from among prominent scientists, writers and arts workers. Local Party officials rarely contribute to it.

Two years ago the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee bureau adopted a special decree on the magazine's work. Good measures were framed. The facts, however, show that this decision was not carried out. The Central Committee did not help the editors reorganize the magazine's work and make a decisive improvement in its ideological level.

The magazine Bolshevik Belorussia must be radically improved, must be made a militant purposeful organ, mobilizing Party organizations for solution of the very important tasks of Communist construction.

**POLITICAL AGITATION AT AN ENTERPRISE.** (By A. Minkin, Party bureau secretary of Drobe Woolen Mill; A. Dicipincaitis, assistant secretary of the mill Party bureau. Pravda, Feb. 26, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Kaunas—Until 1940 an American corporation owned our mill. The workers rightly called it the "American guillotine." It devoured human lives every day. The workers often went out on strike, but no relief came.

Only with establishment of the Soviet regime in Lithuania was the yoke of slavery and exploitation thrown off. With the advent of the Soviet regime a period of free joyous labor for oneself, for the socialist homeland began.

With the expansion of production many new people have come to the mill. Every year trained young workers come from the trade schools. Russians, Poles and Belorussians work at the mill together with Lithuanians. All these the Party unit considers in its activities. It strives to make propaganda intelligible to all the workers and to achieve new production successes.

One hundred twenty-six people carry on agitation work at

the mill. They are Communists, Young Communists, engineers, technicians, regular non-Party workers and leading Stakhanovites. They give political talks in the native languages. Each agitator explains the Party and government decisions and the mill's tasks to a definite group of people. They give particular attention to advanced labor methods and new production techniques. The experience of our country's leading light industry workers is widely applied at our mill. The agitators are initiators of competition for economy of raw materials and supplies and improvement of quality. All mill workers are now overfulfilling the plan.

Agitation is highly effective only when it is concrete, militant and purposeful. Our agitators explain the results of each person's work and note deficiencies in labor organization and discipline on each shift during the day.

The Party unit is striving to train the workers in the spirit of friendship between peoples and proletarian internationalism. Propaganda of the achievements of the fraternal republics, the people's democracies, and particularly of the Polish Republic occupies an important place in the plans of the agitation collective.

In talks and reports on the international situation our agitators expose the savage face of American imperialism and show the Soviet Union's struggle for peace throughout the world. This inspires the people to even greater exploits.

Naturally there are many shortcomings in agitation work: little attention to the political education of workers' families, failure in some instances to react promptly to timely questions and a paucity of political reports by city and borough officials. Elimination of these shortcomings will ensure new successes in the mill's work.

**PLENARY SESSION OF UKRAINE COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE.** (Pravda, Feb. 25, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) The Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee's regular plenary session discussed two questions: (1) the progress of construction on the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station and the Southern Ukraine Canal and measures to ensure fulfillment of the construction plan in 1952, and (2) the state of preparation for spring sowing in the Machine and Tractor Stations of the Ukraine and measures to ensure high harvests of all crops in 1952.

Reports on the first question were given by Comrade Andrianov, director of the Dnieper Construction Administration, and Comrade Bochkin, director of the Ukraine Water Resources Development Authority. ...

The main work on the construction projects will be begun this year, the necessary material-technical base having been created. But, as speakers at the session pointed out, the builders might have scored still more considerable successes if the economic and Party administrators at the construction projects had committed fewer mistakes in their work.

Machinery is being poorly used at the projects, and advanced labor methods are being introduced slowly. There is no clear-cut accounting for expenditures of materials and no effort to economize them. Because of unsatisfactory technical and engineering supervision, work has been botched and has needed doing over again on various construction sectors. The directors of construction projects are still showing inadequate concern for the living conditions and cultural recreation of the builders.

These and other deficiencies account for the fact that in 1951 the Dnieper Construction Administration failed to put into commission 6000 square meters of housing and a number of cultural-welfare buildings, and allowed an increase in construction costs. The Ukraine Water Resources Development Authority also did not fulfill its housing construction plan; it failed to bring four canteens, two schools, two hospitals and a polyclinic into operation. ...

Many of the participants in the session spoke of unsatisfactory work and detachment from the construction projects on the part of certain planning organizations and the Architectural Administration of the Ukraine Republic Council of Ministers. ...

Speakers criticized many republic ministries, and also the U.S.S.R. Ministries of Power Plants, Cotton Growing, Agriculture and Forestry for not paying sufficient attention to



the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station, the Southern Ukraine Canal and preparations for irrigating the area.

"The Chief Central Water and Power Development Authority of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Power Plants," said the Party Central Committee's organizer for the construction of the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station, Comrade Druzhinin, "concerns itself very little with the needs of our project. However, the director of this authority, Comrade Nosov, sends threatening telegrams to Kakhovka almost every day demanding some information or other."

The session devoted a great deal of attention to questions of Party political work at the construction projects and to the selection, training and placement of cadres of construction workers. Serious shortcomings in the work of the political section of the Ukraine Water Resources Development Authority and its director, Comrade Shtefan, were subjected to sharp criticism. ...

The participants in the session criticized the directors of the Dnieper Construction Administration and the Ukraine Water Resources Development Authority, Comrades Andrianov and Bochkin, for paying no attention to blunders in their work and adopting a complacent attitude toward shortcomings at the projects. ...

Reports on the second question were made by Ukraine Republic Minister of Agriculture Comrade Kalchenko, Ukraine Republic Minister of Cotton Growing Comrade Alexeyevsky and Party Central Committee Secretary Comrade Grishko.

These speakers referred to the great concern being displayed by the Bolshevik party and the Soviet government for the mechanization of the Ukraine's socialist agriculture. At present there are 1334 M.T.S. and specialized stations functioning in the republic, and they are receiving more tractors, combines and other agricultural machines and implements every year.

Each year the M.T.S. of the republic improve their work. In 1951 the plan for tractor work was fulfilled 110% and almost 11,000,000 more hectares were cultivated than in 1950. Many measures have been taken for the mechanization of arduous work in communal animal husbandry. ...

Many speakers criticized the republic Ministries of Agriculture and Cotton Growing for their careless supervision of the work of M.T.S. and their poor dissemination of advanced experience.

Comrade Melnikov, Secretary of the Ukraine Party Central Committee, spoke at the session.

Detailed resolutions were adopted on the questions under discussion.

**PLENARY SESSION OF MOSCOW PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE.** (Pravda, Feb. 22, p. 2. 1400 words. Condensed text:) A regular Moscow Province Communist Party Committee plenary session was held Feb. 20. The session discussed the question of raising the ideological level of Party education in Moscow and Moscow Province Party organizations.

The director of the Moscow Party Committee's propaganda and agitation department, Comrade Gorchakov, reported. Comrade Gorchakov and participants in the discussion cited striking examples of the wide scale of propaganda of Marxist-Leninist theory by the Moscow Party organization. During the current study year more than 530,000 Communists and more than 300,000 non-Party persons are studying in the Party education system. ...

Moscow and Moscow Province Party organizations have produced a large number of qualified propagandists, more than 55,000 in all. ...

The session gave special attention to shortcomings in the work of the Party education system and measures to eliminate them. The principal problem is negligent supervision of Communists' studies of Marxism-Leninism by certain city and borough committees and primary Party units and failure to give due help to propagandists. This is the main reason that the work of many study groups and political schools is conducted on a low ideological and theoretical level.

The speaker and participants in the discussion quoted facts which show that certain propagandists do not take a serious attitude toward the task entrusted to them. They do not always explain profoundly the theoretical tenets of the "History of the

Communist Party of the Soviet Union (Short Course)" and other Marxist-Leninist classics. Propagandists sometimes show punditry and dogmatism in their exposition of Marxist-Leninist theory. Study in the Party education system is often pursued in an abstract way, without proper relation to the practical side of communist construction. ...

Other propagandists, it was stated at the session, instead of striving to give their listeners a mastery of the basic content of the questions under discussion, demand that they memorize formulas and remember numerous dates and figures. Simplification and vulgarization occur in the explanation of theoretical questions by propagandists. Certain propagandists commit methodological errors, using the question-and-answer method of conducting studies. ...

Justified criticism was directed against shortcomings in the organization of press propaganda. It was noted that the magazine Moskovsky propagandist [Moscow Propagandist], publishes few serious theoretical articles and little advice and generalizes the experience of propaganda work poorly. Moskovskaya pravda was also seriously criticized. The plenary session admitted the correctness of Pravda's criticism of the Moscow Worker Publishing House's advisory handbook for those studying the "Short Course." \* The session observed that the director of this publishing house, Comrade Yesenev, its chief editor, Comrade Mamontov, and Prof. Kostomarov had taken an irresponsible attitude to the publication of collections of this kind.

Comrades Kalinin, Secretary of the Kolomenskoye City Party Committee; Panyunin, director of the propaganda and agitation department of the Sverdlov Borough Party Committee, Moscow; Sizov, Secretary of the Moscow Young Communist League Committee; Rodionov, director of the Moscow City Party Committee's propaganda and agitation department and others took part in the discussion.

Comrade N. S. Khrushchev, Secretary of the Party Central Committee and Moscow Party Committee, participated in the plenary session's work.

The plenary session passed a detailed resolution on the question under discussion.

## State and Law

(Feuilleton)—CASE OF A GRANDMOTHER AND GRAND-DAUGHTER. (By M. Sokolov. Izvestia, Feb. 24, p. 3. 800 words. Summary:) Molotov—When her son Alexis lost his wife, Anna Andreyevna Kozyryova came to Molotov to live with him and his ten-year-old daughter, Nelya. A warm friendship grew up between the grandmother and the granddaughter, and all was well. Then Alexis married Avgusta Sergeyevna Dokshina, and peace was gone from the family. The couple were about to be divorced when Alexis died.

It was quite clear to whom Nelya should be entrusted. She has a grandmother, an uncle and an aunt—all of them good people, who were ready to receive her as their own daughter. Dokshina, on the other hand, was a stranger to the girl and had spent no more than three months and twenty-two days in the Kozyryov family.

However, Dokshina suddenly developed "mother love" for the child. She led Nelya around to various important people and showered her with kisses to show her affection. She represented Nelya's relatives as monsters who could under no circumstances be entrusted with the child's upbringing.

Dokshina and her mother, Klavdia Mezenyova, felt themselves to be the sole heirs to the Kozyryovs' possessions. When Anna Andreyevna tried to prevent them from squandering what did not belong to them, she was beaten. She went for help to Dokshina's immediate superior, Deputy Chairman Libersky of the province Soviet executive committee. Libersky told her off and informed her that the child must remain with its "mother."

Nikolai Kozyryov, Nelya's uncle, appealed to the district Soviet executive committee. But the committee had already received Dokshina's declaration concerning her adoption of Nelya. She had the backing of Comrade Petrov, first deputy

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 4, p. 39.



chairman of the province Soviet executive committee, and Comrade Nekrasova, head of the trade union local. They were demanding that "Nelya Kozyryova be left to be raised by her foster mother," whose integrity was alleged to be beyond reproach.

Nikolai Kozyryov could not believe his eyes as he read these documents. It is definitely known that Dokshina is trying to acquire the possessions left by Alexis and Mary Kozyryov, as well as Nelya's annuity—1200 rubles a month. The executive committee of the district Soviet became convinced of this. It turned down Dokshina's claims and appointed the grandmother to be the child's guardian. Nikolai Kozyryov went home feeling secure.

But Dokshina moved to another apartment and took Nelya with her, in order to deprive her of the possibility of seeing her grandmother and relatives. The girl was told that her grandparents, uncle and aunt were bad people. She was not allowed to meet the new neighbors, for fear she might learn the truth.

The matter was taken to court. People's Judge Sterligova refused even to listen to Anna Andreyevna. Although the old woman had the strong backing of public opinion, the court's decision was favorable to Dokshina.

The case was appealed to a province court, which voided the lower court's decision and sent the case to the people's court of another precinct in the same district. This people's court decided that Dokshina had no moral or legal right to keep the child.

Strangely enough, however, Nelya Kozyryova continues to live among strangers in spite of the court's decision, and the head of the Russian Republic Ministry of Justice's office at the Molotov Province Soviet knows about it.

Dokshina and her mother are keeping watch over the girl as a source of income: an annuity of 1200 rubles a month. Certain province Soviet executive committee workers are on their side, but truth and right will prevail!

**YOUR ADDRESS.** (By V. Privalov. Vechernyaya Moskva, Feb. 20, p. 3. 500 words. Condensed text:) A little girl was lost. ...

Half an hour later, in the children's room of the local militia station, she was trustfully telling her name—Katya—and her surname—Petrova.

But there are 38,000 Petrovs in Moscow. How could Katya's parents be found among them? The workers at the Address Bureau came to the rescue. They questioned Katya again and found out that her papa was called Misha and her mama Lena, and that she had a younger brother called Kolya. Then it was not so difficult to find among the Petrovs a Mikhail Petrov whose wife called Yelena and whose children were called Yekaterina and Nikolai.

Let us take a look at the main hall of the Central Address Bureau. It contains dozens of revolving wooden drums, each of them containing eight separate sections filled with thousands of index cards. The hall houses a total of millions of cards bearing the names and addresses of all adults living permanently in Moscow or staying in the city temporarily. There are more surnames beginning with the letter "K" than any other: the addresses of citizens whose names start with this letter fill 22 drums—there are 1,500,000 of them! A million names begin with "S." Nearly 100,000 Ivanovs and 70,000 Kuznetsovs live in Moscow. ...

The Central Address Bureau receives about 500 letters every day asking for the addresses of Muscovites.

**Survey of Readers' Letters: ORGANIZE RECEPTION OF VISITORS CORRECTLY.** (Izvestia, Feb. 21, p. 2. 550 words. Summary:) The Izvestia editorial "Reception of Visitors in Soviet Institutions," which appeared Jan. 9,\* drew numerous comments from working people. Readers are expressing their thanks to the personnel of institutions who take a responsive and attentive attitude toward visitors. However, there are still many institutions and organizations where the reception of visitors and the handling of working people's letters and complaints are not properly organized.

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 27.

Comrade Rodionov of the Novgorod loading base sent a complaint to the Chief Lumbering Administration of the Russian Republic Ministry of the Local Fuel Industry. The chief administration, headed by Comrade Matveyev, sent the complaint to the Novosibirsk instead of the Novgorod Province Fuel Administration.

Comrade Shishova of Vologda Province writes that the Murmansk City Soviet Executive Committee has failed for three months now to send her information which she needs in order to collect benefits as the mother of many children.

A convenient, well-furnished room should be provided for the reception of visitors. A convenient hour must be selected, and the proper atmosphere created for unrestrained talk. This is not always done. Thus, Engineer Yezersky writes that the Chief Electrical Equipment Sales Administration under the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry receives visitors only two days each week. On those two days, hundreds of buyers from ministries, trusts and other organizations throng the lobbies, where there are no chairs or benches.

Comrade Krinitsky, director of the Voronezh State Preserve, suggests that special days be set aside for receptions, and that there be no conferences or meetings on these days.

**Bulletin: RENAMING OF VYBORG BOROUGH.** (Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR, Feb. 19, p. 4. Complete text:) By order of the Presidium of the Russian Republic Supreme Soviet Vyborg Borough, Leningrad, is renamed Stalin Borough effective Jan. 28, 1952.

**Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'FOR POSTERITY.'**\* (Pravda, Feb. 21, p. 2. Complete text:) The bureau of the Tatar Province Party Committee has discussed "For Posterity," the feuilleton by S. Bakhtiarov published in Pravda Jan. 14, and has noted that the feuilleton was correct in criticizing V. P. Golovin, Chairman of the Kazan City Executive Committee, for spending 30,000 rubles from the municipal development fund without authorization for the documentary film "Development of Our City." The province committee bureau also noted that the city executive committee officials who took time to make this film neglected work on municipal improvement, with the result that the 1951 plan for housing repairs and for new housing was not at all satisfactorily carried out.

A resolution of the province committee bureau calls Comrade Golovin to task for his incorrect actions. He has been warned that he will be held strictly accountable if state funds are again expended illegally and has been directed to adopt measures for fulfilling the development plan, paying special attention to quality of work and being careful about the funds expended.

**Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'SOMEONE, SOMEHOW, SOMEWHERE.'**† (Pravda, Feb. 23, p. 3. Complete text:) The feuilleton by D. Zaslavsky published under the above heading in Pravda Jan. 9 criticized officials of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications for not giving support to the experience of Latvian communications workers in combining local radio transmission centers [for plug-in loudspeaker networks] and telephone switchboards so that one person could operate both.

Comrade Psurtsev, U.S.S.R. Minister of Communications, has reported that the ministry has acknowledged this criticism as correct and that the necessary practical steps are being taken to generalize and develop experience in combining jobs in communications enterprises. Provision is also being made for standardized designs for communications offices and departments so that the new buildings erected for them will have common quarters for housing communications and radio facilities.

**Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'IN ATMOSPHERE OF BOLSHEVIST CRITICISM.'**‡ (Izvestia, Feb. 20, p. 2. Complete

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 29-30.

† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, pp. 31-32.

‡ Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 3, pp. 29-30.



text:) An article published under the above heading in Izvestia Jan. 16 criticized the work of the Kaunas Province Soviet Executive Committee.

After discussing the article in Izvestia the province executive committee acknowledged the criticism as correct and adopted a resolution aimed at eliminating the shortcomings mentioned.

The executive committee plans to report on its work to a session of the province Soviet and to hear reports of Deputies to the province and district Soviets by electoral districts during the first quarter of 1952.

In order to improve the qualifications of officials it has been decided to hold seminars for the heads of the departments and administrations of the province executive committee.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'RECEPTION OF VISITORS IN SOVIET INSTITUTIONS.'\* (Izvestia, Feb. 20, p. 2. Complete text:) The Izvestia editorial under the above heading criticized shortcomings in the work of the Miass City Soviet Executive Committee in receiving and registering complaints of the working people and investigating them.

The Miass City Soviet Executive Committee discussed Izvestia's editorial at a recent meeting and acknowledged the criticism of the executive committee. The executive committee called to task Comrade Fyodorova, head of the general business department, Comrade Khokhlovich, chief city architect and Comrade Osipov, head of the city public education department, for the shortcomings in their work. Comrade Shushanov, director of the city power system, has been severely reprimanded for failing to carry out the city executive committee's resolution on registering and filing complaints and petitions of the working people.

The Miass City Executive Committee has charged the heads of departments and the chairmen of settlement Soviet Executive committees with organizing the registering and handling of complaints of the working people and with establishing and strictly observing reception hours for the public. The vice-chairmen and secretary of the city executive committee have been directed to see to systematic control over the time limits for investigating complaints received at the executive committee.

## National Economy

REDEMPTION DRAWINGS. (Izvestia, Feb. 23, p. 4. Complete text:) The Chief Savings Bank Administration is preparing to hold drawings for redeeming notes of the U.S.S.R. state lottery loans.

Under the terms of the state loans nonwinning notes are redeemed serially at face value during the 15-year period of each loan. Notes to be redeemed are determined by lottery drawings at dates set by the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Finance.

This year a drawing will be held to redeem the Second Loan for the Reconstruction and Development of the U.S.S.R. National Economy. Notes for 500 of the 20,000 series issued on the loan will be redeemed in this drawing and in each of five subsequent drawings. For every 100,000,000 rubles in the loan, notes worth 2,500,000 rubles will be redeemed each year. Beginning in 1958 each drawing will involve redemption of notes worth 4,200,000 rubles, and beginning in 1963 notes worth 6,200,000 rubles.

The first drawing for redemption of the Second Loan for the Reconstruction and Development of the U.S.S.R. National Economy will be held in Kalinin Sept. 7, 1952.

The first drawing for redemption of the 1948 2% State Loan will be held in Kaluga Dec. 28.

Notes for 10,000,000 rubles for each 500,000,000 rubles of the loan will be redeemed in the drawing. Beginning in 1959 each drawing will involve redemption of notes worth 26,000,000 rubles, and beginning in 1964 notes worth 42,000,000 rubles.

### THE RECLAMATION PROJECTS

BRIDGES ACROSS CANAL. (Pravda, Feb. 24, p. 1. Complete text:) Stalingrad—The Volga-Don Navigation Canal cuts high-

ways and railroads in several places, and here bridges are being built across the canal. One such bridge near the second lock was opened to traffic recently; tests are being made on a railroad bridge near the ninth lock.

A highway bridge is rapidly being erected at the highest part of the canal. Heavy girders are being installed on the banks of the canal, and after it has been assembled and riveted together the entire bridge will be moved onto concrete supports with the aid of rollers and cranes.

The Krasnoarmeisk Highway Bridge on the canal will be one of the most beautiful in the country. It will be the continuation of a city boulevard and will connect boroughs of Krasnoarmeisk which are separated by the canal. The bridge will handle two-way automobile and streetcar traffic.

IN HONOR OF THE GREAT CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS OF COMMUNISM. (By S. Markov. Ogonyok, No. 9, February, 1952, p. 32. Complete text:) The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications has issued a series of postage stamps devoted to the great construction projects of communism. The series consists of five stamps: the 20-kopek stamp depicts the Kakhovka Hydroelectric Station and the route of the Southern Ukraine and Northern Crimea Canals; the 30-kopek stamp is devoted to another great project of the Stalin era—the Volga-Don Navigation Canal and the irrigation canals in Rostov Province and the southern districts of Stalingrad Province; the 40-kopek stamp has a picture of the Stalingrad Hydroelectric Station; the 60-kopek stamp shows a great walking excavator at work on the Main Turkmenian Canal and the map of irrigation of the Kara-Kum sands, while the last in the series, the one-ruble stamp, is in honor of the building of the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station and shows the powerful transmission line which joins the Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station with the capital of our motherland, Moscow.

## Industry

TECHNICAL NORMS AND INCREASED LABOR PRODUCTIVITY. (By Engineer V. Lebedenko. Izvestia, Feb. 20, p. 2. 1800 words. Condensed text:) Kharkov— ... In 1950 labor productivity of industrial workers was 37% higher than in 1940. Almost two-thirds of the 1951 increase in industrial output was a result of that increase in labor productivity. This means that our industrial production is increasing mainly as a result of increased labor productivity.

Setting technical norms plays a major role in this swift and steady rise in labor productivity. ... The Communist Party and the Soviet government demand that all industrial workers aim at average progressive norms rather than at average arithmetical norms, i.e., that they try to meet the level of the best workers. It is people who determine the success of the matter. Therefore technical norms must be oriented upon leading workers, engineers and technicians who show the enormous possibilities of maximum productive use of machinery and equipment. Progressive norms, set on the basis of outstanding industrial workers' successes, mobilize the workers and technical intelligentsia for progress, for further advances in the national economy. ...

It is apparent from the experience of many enterprises in the country that technical norms based on outstanding workers' achievements, combined with measures to reduce labor input per unit and to develop new forms of socialist competition, provide for systematic rise in labor productivity and steady increase in workers' earnings.

Output per worker at the Kharkov Tractor Plant, for example, not only increased 22% during 1951, but exceeded planned output. This considerable increase in labor productivity was accompanied by a marked rise in the workers' earnings.

How are such high indices obtained?

The experience of leading workers is widely applied at the Kharkov Tractor Plant. Comrade Dikan, a turner and Deputy to the U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, Comrade Lupandin, a miller, Comrade Sokolov, an electric welder, and Comrade Prokhorenko, a forge operator, have attained record labor productivity. Their experience was rapidly followed and their successes soon met by hundreds and thousands of the factory's workers. ...

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 27.



The steady rise in machine equipment at the disposal of our industry, the Soviet specialists' growing technical maturity and the rise in the working class' cultural-technical level and political consciousness have created all the prerequisites for abandoning quotas based on experimental-statistical data. These are only oriented upon the average level of productivity without consideration of the achievements of science and technology, of advanced technology and of scientific labor and production organization. We have everything necessary for wide and comprehensive use of the advantages of advanced technical norms.

However, there are still factories and plants where the antiquated experimental-statistical method of setting norms is widely used.

Let us consider, for example, the Kharkov Ball-Bearing Plant. It is equipped with up-to-date machinery and has experienced specialists and cadres of highly qualified workers. Yet more than 40% of all existing norms are experimental-statistical ones. Thanks to incorrect norms, labor productivity is increasing only slowly and the enterprise's production capacity is quite insufficiently used. The same situation exists at the Piston Factory, in the shops of which only 52% of the norms are technically justified.

The state of technical norms at these enterprises does not correspond to present-day high demands. At the ball-bearing plant, for example, quotas are overfulfilled one and one-half times and more, but labor productivity was only 96% of what it should have been according to the 1951 plan. The Piston Factory's directors boast that all their workers are overfulfilling the quotas. It is a fact that output norms were fulfilled 177% on the average last year. But why is labor productivity at this factory only 95% of the planned figure? The successes of the Piston Factory may with full justification be termed dubious.

The unsatisfactory state of technical norms leads to artificial increase in earnings, to overexpenditure on wages, which has a bad effect on the further improvement in the qualifications of cadres, especially among the younger workers. ...

In order that technical norms become an organizing and regulating force in production it is essential to consider the steady increase in the technical equipment of enterprises, the achievements of advanced Soviet technology, scientific labor and production organization and advanced Stakhanovite methods when setting new calculation-technical norms. Unfortunately, certain factories do not always do this. That is why the role of technical norms is lowered in such enterprises and the calculation-technical norms lag behind the planned increase in labor productivity. ...

Strange as it may seem, certain chief administrations and ministries exhibited a fundamentally formal attitude to technical norms until recently.

For example, the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry at one time distributed among its enterprises a certain Order No. 74, which proposed that in setting new calculation-technical output norms for 1951 the auxiliary norms for 1949 should be used as guides.

Basic time is the time necessary for actual production of output and auxiliary time is that spent on assembly and dismantling of parts, on tool changes, etc. Practice shows that Stakhanovites increase their labor productivity not only as a result of more productive use of basic time, but thanks also to economizing auxiliary time. Our industry has a wealth of experience in this respect. Nevertheless the Ministry of the Automobile and Tractor Industry ignored the achievements of production innovators and recommended that obviously antiquated norms be used in compiling calculation-technical output norms for 1951.

In the struggle for further advance in the country's economic might, for the development of production capacity and further technical progress, and for systematic raising of labor productivity all the advantages, all the wealth of potential of the planned socialist economy, including correctly organized technical norms, must be widely used.

**THE DESIGNER AND THE ECONOMICS OF THE ENTERPRISE.** (By A. Kulakov, Director of Molotov Telephone Plant. *Izvestia*, Feb. 22, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Once a research institute sent our plant the new model of a part recom-

mended for serial production. The model was turned over to plant specialists, who found out that it could be better designed, did away with about 60 unnecessary parts and simplified a number of others.

This example is typical and involves the very important matter of the role and duties of the factory designer. The initiative of Yury Mikhailovich Sobolev, a senior designer at our plant, is worthy of note. First he set himself the quite modest goal of reducing the amount of waste metal involved in punching parts. When he had solved this problem Comrade Sobolev became convinced that it was possible to eliminate all waste if minor changes were made in design of the parts.

It was hard for people to see that it was possible to punch parts without any waste, but this attitude changed when the first part was produced this way and savings of 31,000 rubles were made in a year's time. Sobolev's initiative inspired all rationalizers at the plant, and scores took part in a contest for the best proposal for punching parts without wasting metal. Fifty proposals were made in a short period, 21 of which were applied in production. The plant saved 3537 kilograms of ferrous and 10,391 kilograms of nonferrous metals in a year's time.

Comrade Sobolev continued his original efforts. Analyzing blueprints of parts, he saw that many of them had shortcomings in design, sometimes minor ones, but greatly affecting the unit cost of production. Keeping in close touch with production workers, he gradually worked out precise and simple principles for designing parts so that any designer, technologist or rationalizer could understand them. The essence of his method is extremely simple: a part is mentally broken down into its structural elements—dimensions, form, radius, tolerance, material, thickness—and subjected to careful criticism and analysis from the viewpoint of materials used and difficulty of production, both with regard to the part itself and to the tools required to produce it.

Recently the plant's technical council inspected models for parts to be approved for 1952 and approved the designers' proposal to replace nonferrous metal by steel in ten parts. This will permit savings of 16 1/2 tons of nonferrous rolled metal in a year's time.

Comrade Sobolev's initiative was supported in a resolution of the Molotov City Party Committee and the Molotov Province Trade Union Council. He delivered a report to the scientific and technical council of the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, and on May 17, 1951, the Minister and the Central Committee of the Communications Industry Workers' Trade Union instructed directors and factory committee chairmen of communications equipment enterprises to apply Comrade Sobolev's approach on a broad scale. However, there are individuals in the ministry who, instead of supporting this valuable approach, speculate as to whether or not the approach is new and whether or not designers should work this way.

It is puzzling that Comrade Salmin, head of the ministry's technical information bureau, has not yet carried out the Minister's instructions to publish material on the results of the Sobolev initiative. The deadline for doing so was July 1, 1951.

Comrade Sobolev's approach is of interest to workers in many different industries and his methods are already widely employed in industry. The small pamphlet by Yu. M. Sobolev published by the province publishing house was sold out in a very short time and now the publishing house has asked Comrade Sobolev to write a book describing this interesting and important subject more fully.

In connection with what we have said there are a number of questions which we think should be solved. It would be very desirable, for example, to work out and confirm a definite system for reviewing and approving models of new products recommended for serial production. Engineers and technicians in those plants where the new models are to be produced should be recruited for this work more energetically and planning organizations should have closer contacts with the plants which carry out their plans. Brigades of designers and planners should be sent to these plants to "defend" their works.

**Deputy's Forum: MAKE FULLER USE OF FAR EAST'S LUMBER RESOURCES.** (By Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet V. Ivanov, Chairman of the Khabarovsk Territory So-



viet Executive Committee. *Izvestia*, Feb. 24, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) On the whole, the lumber industry of our territory lags behind other branches of the economy. Our lumber camps have received hundreds of trucks, tractors and other machinery in recent years but could not utilize them fully because of the acute shortage of skilled men. It was decided in 1949 to open a lumber technical institute at Khabarovsk, but two years have gone by and nothing has been done: the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of the Lumber Industry cannot make up their minds as to who should be charged with erecting the building for the institute.

Prefabricated housing construction must be expanded if the erection of housing facilities for lumbermen is to be accelerated.

One of the chief reasons for inadequate utilization of equipment in the industry is the inadequacy of repair facilities. As a result, only about half the total number of tractors and a little more than half the number of trucks were put into shape for the present lumbering season. Our lumber camps are now building more than 80 repair shops and garages to remedy this situation, but the outfitting of these shops and garages has been delayed through the fault of the ministry. In 1951 the Khabarovsk Lumber Trust received only two lathes for its twelve repair shops, and bearings arrived when the tractors were already supposed to go out into the woods.

The U.S.S.R. Lumber Industry Ministry's plans for the development of Far Eastern lumbering are geared chiefly to the winter months. It is time to start our lumber industry working all year round. This requires the building of roads for lumber hauling. Lumber hauling by rail remains insufficiently developed in the territory.

The U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Lumber Industry is not doing enough in the way of surveying forests and preparing them for exploitation. Only 21.3% of the total forested area has been surveyed so far. It is necessary to organize research work in utilization of lumber resources.

Until recently, the Khabarovsk Territory Soviet Executive Committee and the executive committees of district Soviets did not sufficiently concern themselves with the problems of the lumber industry. Measures are now being taken for the construction of schools, hospitals, clubs, public bath houses and bakeries at lumber camps, as well as for the expansion of public dining facilities and retail shops.

Socialist competition for a successful lumbering season is now spreading through the territory. Local Soviets must organize this competition on a wider basis and assist the dissemination of advanced experience.

**730 FOOTWEAR STYLES.** (*Moskovskaya pravda*, Feb. 21, p. 1. Summary:) On March 1 the country's footwear enterprises will start mass production of spring and summer footwear. Seven hundred thirty new models will be put into production.

(Obituary)—N. V. PRONIN. (*Pravda* and *Izvestia*, Feb. 26, p. 4. Complete text:) Nikolai Vasilyevich Pronin, U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of the Lumber Industry, passed away Feb. 25, following a prolonged and severe illness.

Nikolai Vasilyevich was born in 1906, the son of peasants. He devoted all his working life to the lumber industry, holding various administrative posts in enterprises of the lumber industry from 1928 onward.

In 1941, following graduation from the V. V. Kuibyshev Industrial Academy in Archangel, Pronin was elected Kiev Province Party Committee Secretary for the Lumber Industry, and from 1947 to 1951 he worked in the apparatus of the Party Central Committee.

By his unbounded devotion to the cause of the party of Lenin and Stalin, his modesty and simplicity and his responsive attitude to his colleagues Pronin earned the love and respect of all who knew him.

The Party and government valued Pronin's services highly. He was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor and the Badge of Merit as well as medals of the Soviet Union.

The memory of Nikolai Vasilyevich Pronin will always live in our hearts.—A group of friends and associates.

Follow-up on a *Pravda* Report: 'MODERN EQUIPMENT INTRODUCED SLOWLY.'\* (*Pravda*, Feb. 20, p. 2. Complete text:) On Dec. 26, 1951, *Pravda* published an article which criticized the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Fishing Industry for slowness in introducing new equipment in Murmansk Province fishing industry enterprises.

Comrade K. Rusakov, U.S.S.R. Minister of the Fishing Industry, has informed *Pravda* that the article has been discussed at a meeting of the ministry's collegium and that the collegium has acknowledged as correct the criticism of the ministry for shortcomings in mechanization of production processes and unloading work at the fishing port of the Murmansk Fishing Combine. The ministry and its organizations made mistakes in conducting experiments with Engineer Mamioffe's "fish scoop" and "noiseless trawl," experiments which did not prove their value.

The collegium of the ministry has adopted a number of resolutions to speed the planning of means for mechanization and for building berths and a machine shop for the fishing combine. The Murmansk Fishing Combine and research institutions have been advised to intensify work to perfect trawlers.

The ministry has sent a special brigade to Murmansk.

## **Agriculture**

(Editorial)—U.S.S.R. VETERINARY REGULATIONS. (*Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye*, Feb. 22, p. 1. 1100 words. Condensed text:) The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers has approved the U.S.S.R. Veterinary Regulations.

The Party and government have always attached great importance in the national economy to correct organization of the State Veterinary Service as one of the basic factors in the advance of animal husbandry and the increase in its productivity. ...

Unlike a number of foreign states where there are no properly organized veterinary services, the Soviet Union has a unified State Veterinary Service, and veterinary science, enriched by the achievements of Michurinist biology, is state veterinary science. This is emphasized in the U.S.S.R. Veterinary Regulations. ...

Further growth and development of the country's animal husbandry provides new tasks for Soviet state veterinary workers. These tasks are reflected in the new U.S.S.R. Veterinary Regulations. ...

The State Veterinary Service is charged with formulating and carrying out veterinary measures to ensure fulfillment of the state plan for development of animal husbandry and increase in collective and state farm livestock productivity: conducting antiepidemic sanitary measures and measures for curing animal diseases, veterinary-sanitary supervision of livestock transportation and slaughter and processing of raw materials derived from livestock.

Supervision of the country's veterinary matters is entrusted by the regulations to the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture, which organizes free veterinary services to collective farm animal husbandry and also to livestock privately owned by Soviet citizens, through the veterinary institutions and the unified state zootechnical-veterinary system.

In our country many infectious diseases of farm animals and poultry have been either entirely eradicated or reduced to isolated instances. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture, guided by the veterinary regulations, is formulating and carrying out measures to protect U.S.S.R. territory from the transmission of infectious diseases of foreign states' livestock and poultry. These measures are compulsory for all ministries and departments.

A considerable number of higher and secondary veterinary educational institutions have been organized in the Soviet Union, as well as a wide network of schools training junior veterinary cadres on a mass scale. In accord with the Veterinary Regulations the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture is organizing registration of all veterinary specialists, improving

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 52, pp. 30-31.



their qualifications and supervising their training. The U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture is entrusted with organizing and carrying out a number of other veterinary measures.

To solve all the problems connected with the measures to be taken by the State Veterinary Service, the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture's Chief Animal Husbandry Administration is setting up a Veterinary Council. It will include representatives of various ministries concerned with animal husbandry, scientists and practical veterinary workers.

The U.S.S.R. Veterinary Regulations define the responsibilities of collective farm chairmen, state farm directors, local agricultural agency directors, livestock and poultry owners as well as veterinary workers, for carrying out practical measures to prevent and eradicate livestock and poultry diseases. Veterinary surgeons and veterinary assistants in the zootechnical-veterinary system and on farms are obliged to take measure to prevent livestock illness and together with zootechnical personnel to introduce zootechnical and veterinary regulations in livestock farms to control the feeding, maintenance, increase and use of livestock.

Extensive use is made in the Soviet Union of curative, preventive and diagnostic veterinary preparations. Regulations permit the preparation of biologicals only at special state institutions (biological plants) and at research institutions. All biologicals must be checked by the State Veterinary Preparations Control Institute, and only those biologicals may be used which have been checked by the control institute. These measures ensure a high degree of effectiveness of the biologicals and complete safety in using them.

The regulations do not merely provide for the measures which must be taken in our country to combat livestock diseases. A special section is devoted to control of observance of the U.S.S.R. Veterinary Regulations and penalties for infringement. To see to observance of the regulations in each district is the obligation of the chief veterinary surgeons of the district agricultural sections and veterinary-sanitary supervisory doctors in the cities. The chief veterinary surgeon of a district agricultural section is the state controller of fulfillment of the state animal husbandry development plan by the district's collective farms, and of their observance of zootechnical and veterinary regulations for the feeding, maintenance, and increase in livestock. Those guilty of violating the Veterinary Regulations and the orders issued to supplement them in accord with government decrees on veterinary questions are liable to severe reprimand or fine. Fines may be imposed by chief veterinary surgeons of district agricultural sections, veterinary surgeons attached to zooveterinary units, veterinary-sanitary supervisory doctors and senior state and chief state veterinary inspectors.

State control of correct execution of veterinary measures in the country is vested in the State Veterinary Inspectorate of the Veterinary Administration of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture's Animal Husbandry Administration. ...

**Deputy's Forum: VITAL PROBLEMS OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION.** (By F. Dubkovetsky, Chairman of October Victory Collective Farm, Talnoye District, and Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet; G. Burkatskaya, Chairman of Khrushchev Collective Farm, Cherkassy District, and Deputy to U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet, and I. Remenets, Chairman of Voroshilov Collective Farm, Talnoye District, and Deputy to Ukraine Republic Supreme Soviet. *Izvestia*, Feb. 22, p. 2. 1200 words. Summary:) Kiev Province—There are now more than 1200 rural power stations in the Ukraine, one of the largest of which—soon to produce 2700 kilowatts—was recently put into partial operation at the village of Steblevo in Kiev Province. This is the third major power station on the Ros River, the power from which is used by collective farms in Korsun-Shevchenkivsky, Gorodishche, Boguslav, Olshanka and Kanev Districts. The first electric Machine and Tractor Station [employing tractors powered by cables leading to overhead transmission lines.—Trans.] in the Ukraine has been set up in Korsun-Shevchenkivsky District.

More than 60 production processes are performed with electric power on the October Victory Collective Farm in Talnoye District: the farm uses power saw frames, water pumps, grist mills, machinery in the carpentry, metalworking

and forge shops, churns, grain cleaners, grain driers, threshing aggregates, etc.

The amalgamation of the collective farms has produced especially favorable conditions for the extensive use of electric power.

However, there are major shortcomings in the supervision of rural electrification.

In order to correctly organize power station construction it is essential to take accurate account of the material possibilities of the collective farms, their power needs and local power resources. In some cases it is more expedient to build a single large intercollective farm power station than a number of small ones on several collective farms. In so doing it is essential that collective farm meetings adopt resolutions on the construction work, that long-term credits be assured, that funds of the collective farms themselves be allocated, that manpower requirements be determined, that schedules for construction work be approved, etc.

All these questions should be settled by the district and province Soviets, but the Soviet executive committees have no special agencies for rural electrification, and no one in the agricultural administrations or departments handles such matters: the planning offices of the province agricultural administrations handle such work only as a "side line." As a result, there is no organization for drawing up good plans or for deciding what type of power station and power development is most suited to a given collective farm. Not even the water resources were taken into consideration on the Stalin Collective Farm in Talnoye District, for example. Construction work had to be stopped and 18,000 rubles spent on the plans were thrown to the winds.

A number of provinces lack even planning offices. Here construction of collective farm power stations is done on a subcontracting basis by the Rural Electrification Administration and no attention is given to problems of financing the power stations or recruiting the collective farmers to work on them. Collective farms often begin to build power stations without taking their potentialities into account and find that they lack funds. The result is that 50 power stations have not been completed in Kiev Province alone.

In addition to the problem of building power stations there is the problem of using them to best advantage, chiefly to mechanize arduous work on the collective farms. Meanwhile 85 out of the 144 collective farm power stations in operation in Kiev Province, for example, supply power chiefly for household and communal needs.

Every district executive committee has a motion picture department which actually controls one or two theaters and mobile units, but one wonders why there are no departments of electrification when each of the districts already has ten to 15 power stations in operation.

We think the time has come to provide the collective farms with permanent qualified aid in maintaining the power stations, especially since the collective farms have very few experienced electricians, installation workers or linemen.

It is known that in summer many rural power stations do not operate at full capacity or stop generating power altogether because of the reduced volume of water in the rivers. This situation could be avoided if catch basins were built to hold flood and rain waters. There are two large collective farm power stations on the Upper Tikich River in Talnoye District and two more are being built this year. Catch basins should be built at a considerable distance above them. This is not within the power of the collective farms individually, but if the proper organization existed it could pool the efforts of the collective farms. Such an organization could see that the power stations were joined in a common network so that individual ones could shut down for repairs without disrupting collective farm production.

It is also extremely important to solve the problem of organizing intercollective farm or interdistrict enterprises for overhauling power stations, repairing electric motors, etc. It is necessary to organize the output of new machinery and equipment, such as larger feed steaming plants, in order to make broader use of electricity on the collective farms.

There is a great need for handbooks on power station maintenance and of books on efficient use of electricity on the



collective farms. It is not a normal situation that there are no regulations on the use of collective farm power stations and that model rules for servicing them have not been drawn up. Rural electrical workers are being trained without regard for the requirements for them, and wages for them have likewise not been determined.

Solution of these problems entails radical improvement in the supervision provided by the local Soviets and the U.S.S.R. and republic Ministries of Agriculture.

**EXPAND FEED BASE IN EVERY WAY.** (By Staff Correspondent B. Olkhovskaya. *Izvestia*, Feb. 20, p. 2. 1800 words. Summary:) Chkalov—Every collective farm in Chkalov Province has four farm sections, in which the number of livestock continues to mount every year. The province's herds have never been as large as now. Nevertheless, the plan has not been fulfilled for certain types of livestock and productivity is very low.

The main reason for this situation is the unsatisfactory state of the feed base. The number of livestock in farm sections has increased more than one and one half times in three years, but the amount of feed remains the same or less, while the proportion of hay to succulent feed has increased.

The province has 2,000,000 hectares of natural hay and pasture resources, predominantly in the southeastern part, but hay yields are small even in good years and the steppe grass grows unevenly. Unsystematic use is causing deterioration of the pastures.

Feed procurement lags far behind agriculture on the province's collective farms. Much is done in the old way, with "procurement" of feed reducing merely to gathering what grows by itself. Last year's plan called for improvement of 100,000 hectares of meadows and pastures, but it was not carried out.

The grass field system of agriculture and the introduction of feed crop rotations have opened up great sources for obtaining that precious and nourishing feed—sown grasses. Although some collective farms obtain good harvests, grass cultivation is poor in a number of districts and grass production is low. In the province as a whole the area under sown grasses does not meet the requirements of the grass field system or the needs of animal husbandry.

There is one reason for this: no concern about seeds. Seeds have been developed which the province's 38 seed farms should produce, but actually these farms do not take advantage of scientific developments or advanced experience and as a result are unable to cope with their tasks. Only five farms supplied their own seed for this spring. The collective seed farms served by the Ratchina and Troitskoye Machine and Tractor Stations have not delivered a single kilogram of perennial grass seed to the state in the past three years, though they have received 610 centners from the state.

The unsatisfactory state of seed production has resulted in the fact that almost all collective farms have planted grain crops in fields intended for feed crop rotations.

The province Soviet executive committee and the district executive committees show extremely little initiative in utilizing the reserves for expanding the feed base, as is evident in the case of Chkalov District, one of the leading ones in the province.

Almost half of the collective farms in this district lie along the rivers and could create artificial meadows in the broad river valleys. The dairy cattle research institute has experimental fields and could teach the collective farms how to grow feed crops. Last year, which was not a good one in terms of weather, the experimental fields grew two crops of Sudan grass, obtaining 30 to 40 centners of hay per hectare. They also attained an average feed melon yield of 200 centners per hectare, but only one collective farm in the district can boast of such a melon crop.

The district executive committee and its agricultural department have done hardly anything to study local feed procurement experience and to disseminate it to the collective farms.

The incorrect view of feed procurement as a seasonal affair constitutes a major obstacle to the creation of a feed base. The province agricultural administration has a special

feed procurement department, but it is mainly occupied with checking the fulfillment of executive committee orders rather than with organizational work. Many of the collective farms do not have feed procurement brigades. They should be formed and people should be taught the latest methods of increasing feed crop yields. It is also very important to prepare grass seed, to spread fertilizer and to do snow-retention work on the pastures and on the fields set aside for feed crop rotation. Brigades charged with providing adequate feed supplies have enough work to keep them busy throughout the year.

Many collective farms are introducing machinery on the farm sections but it is the fault of the M.T.S. directors that machinery obtained by the collective farms is often either not installed or remains idle. The M.T.S. have regular mechanics specializing in mechanizing arduous work in animal husbandry. These specialists must help the collective farms to install the machinery, to use it correctly and to overhaul it. The M.T.S. should have assembly brigades, but the province agricultural administration is unable to say how many such brigades there are. All that can be said is that there are very few.

Mechanics have not been correctly chosen, and in some cases are overburdened with other types of work.

The Chkalov Province Executive Committee pays little attention to increasing the role of the M.T.S. in developing communal animal husbandry, in mechanizing feed procurement and preparation. Only one district reported on this in the executive committee during all of 1951. The province executive committee likewise asks little of the province agricultural administration, which limits its efforts to issuing orders. In one case, when it became more and more obvious that many M.T.S. were violating their contracts with the collective farms to do work on the farm livestock sections, Comrade Duzhenkov, head of the administration, signed 26 orders to 26 M.T.S., all on the same day and all saying the same thing: "Work to mechanize arduous work on the farm sections is extremely unsatisfactory."

The present state of animal husbandry does not correspond to the opportunities presented in Chkalov Province. The most important thing to be done in improving the situation is to expand the feed base.

**SOWING FROM AIRPLANES IN THE DESERT.** (Trud, Feb. 20, p. 1. Complete text:) Tashkent—Every year the "green spots" in the desert are growing. Forestation workers are using the discoveries of science and of practical experience to plant trees and bushes in the Kara-Kum. Sowing by airplane has begun in the region of the Kum-Dag oil field. The first 1000 hectares of sand dunes have been sown.

Extensive work to secure the shifting sands has developed at Molla-Kara settlement. About 30 hectares are being covered with special bituminous spray. This work is being done by Leningrad Agrophysical Institute scientists.

(Feuilleton)—**A BUSINESS ON THE SIDE.** (By P. Dudochkin. *Pravda*, Feb. 24, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) The current report on the desk of M. N. Aleyev, head of the Land Development Office, Kalinin Province, was like the preceding one: it told in dry language of the bad work of his office. After prolonged reflection, he called a conference of his department heads, and addressed them as follows:

"How many times do I have to repeat to you that our Land Development Office in this province operates on a cost accounting basis? How many times do I have to explain to you that if we work well our office will prosper and if we don't, it won't?"

He went on to emphasize that hundreds of collective farms depend on the office for the construction of artesian wells, water pipes and other irrigation facilities, to say nothing of the office's tasks in the domain of meadow and pasture drainage.

"It is true that we drill and drain the land, but it looks as though we'll never hit a gold vein," said N. A. Kiselev, head of the technical department, who likes to express his ideas in somewhat veiled form. "And that is why our office limps in both legs."

His colleagues replied that the office's work plan constitutes



an inexhaustible and legally sound gold vein and that if the office limps, it has itself to blame: how can there be any income when scores of contracts with collective farms remain unfulfilled from year to year?

But the head of the technical department would not concede the point. He declared that he had discovered a "second gold vein," and started hinting that it was necessary to "engage in certain forms of profitable business not covered by the plan."

He placed on Aleyev's desk a list of municipal organizations and private individuals that needed work done on their woodsheds, fences, garbage dumps, etc.

"Nikolai Alexeyevich, are you joking?" said indignant voices.

"No, Comrades, I mean it! I am serious about this! It's easy and it's profitable!" the head of the technical department replied unblushingly.

For several minutes Aleyev shouted that he would never tolerate such a thing. Unperturbed, Kiselev produced a few more sheets: they were calculations which held out a promise of a large quick income for the office.

Aleyev softened. "Yes, these figures are convincing. All right, leave this here; I'll think about it."

The head of the office hesitated for a while. Engage in side-lines instead of doing the work called for by the plan? Was this the purpose of the office? Was this what its personnel were being paid for?

Finally he yielded to the lure of easy income and ordered that "the source of income found by Comrade Kiselev should not be neglected."

This marked the beginning of a new period in the life of the office. It became necessary to cancel contracts with some collective farms and to delay the fulfillment of some others. Meanwhile, the office was turning out interesting documents, of which the following is a sample: "The following jobs are to be done for the province statistical administration at 32 Verkhovsky Street: paper the walls and ceiling, replace the shingle-roofing, repair the door, put the garbage dump into shape, build a wood shed. Total: 7423 rubles." In 1951 the "business on the side" brought the office millions of rubles, about half its entire income! The officials of the province Soviet executive committee and of the province Party committee did not bother to investigate how the office was fulfilling its plan.

A report on the office's work in 1951 showed that only 81% of the planned construction work for water supply to collective farms and agricultural organizations was carried out, that almost one-third of the contracts with collective farms had not been fulfilled, that the resources at the disposal of the office had not been fully utilized. The personnel of the office were crushed, but not so Kiselev and Aleyev. They boldly declared that they have every reason to be proud of their activity: is it not true that "on the whole" the year's plan was overfulfilled by 11%?

Province organizations and the Russian Republic Ministry of Agriculture have not yet properly rewarded their activity, but it is to be assumed that they will get what they deserve.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'FAULTY PLANNING.'\* (Pravda, Feb. 24, p. 3. Complete text:) Pravda published a letter from Comrade Belozarov under the above heading on Dec. 11, 1951. Comrade Kuchumov, U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has informed the editors that the charges made in the letter have been confirmed.

The ministry has taken measures to improve planning of the work of repair enterprises and the Vologda Shops have been given orders for all completed output.

Individuals responsible for incorrect planning in supplying the plant have been reprimanded.

## Transportation

KARAGANDA AIRPORT. (By Staff Correspondent V. Biryukov. Izvestia, Feb. 23, p. 2. 450 words. Summary:) Airplanes connect Karaganda's airport with those of Moscow, Alma-Ata,

Kustanai, Petropavlovsk and other cities. Pilots of the Civil Air Fleet also make local flights, taking doctors to livestock workers on the ranges, delivering chemical products to the southern cotton-growing areas and supplying Red Cottages with latest newspapers and books. In winter, when clouds settle down on the Ala-Tau foothills, the pilots make difficult landings despite poor visibility.

The airport is growing rapidly and is being furnished with the latest Soviet equipment. It has good radio contact with 20 different points and its maintenance and traffic control are improving.

## Domestic Trade

PARTY COMMITTEE AND TRADE ORGANIZATION. (By O. Egadze. Pravda, Feb. 21, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) The trade-planning and finance department of the Tbilisi City Party Committee is duplicating the work of administrative agencies and neglecting its own duties. It frequently concerns itself primarily with the planning of shop window displays and the allocation and disposal of merchandise, neglecting Party organizational and Party political work.

The department is out of touch with borough Party committees and primary Party organizations. Comrade Gvasalia, head of the department, had to admit that borough Party committee officials—especially secretaries of primary Party organizations—do not often visit him.

The department does nothing for the extensive generalization and dissemination of advanced work experience in the realm of trade.

Most of the trade personnel are young people, many of whom have graduated from specialized institutes. Due to neglect by the trade-planning and finance department, these young planners and other specialists are sometimes employed as salesmen, sorters and accountants, which is not what they were trained for.

The city Party committee has assigned many Party members to leading positions in the trade network. They want to work energetically, but were not given the necessary assistance by the department and by the borough Party committees. The department sometimes takes a bureaucratic attitude in the matter of personnel selection: as a result, administrative positions are often entrusted to unqualified and sometimes to questionable individuals.

The auditing and accounting work of trade organizations leaves much to be desired. There are many cases of embezzlement and theft. City and borough Party committee workers are not waging a decisive struggle against the embezzlers and looters.

The republic's Ministry of Trade also takes an indulgent attitude toward violators of the rules of Soviet trade. Thus, the "activity of a certain M. Khananashvili was discussed three times by the collegium of the ministry, but it was only after Comrade Kilasonia, a member of the collegium, publicly demanded Khananashvili's punishment at a meeting of the city's Party *aktiv* that the Georgian Republic Minister of Trade, Comrade Narsia, removed Khananashvili from his position and turned over his case to the law.

(Editorial)—EXPAND AND IMPROVE SOVIET TRADE. (Izvestia, Feb. 21, p. 1. 1400 words. Condensed text:) ... Our industry is steadily improving product quality, extending the range of merchandise and beginning production of new types of goods to satisfy the working people's growing demands. This creates the conditions for expansion of Soviet trade.

The trade network is being steadily extended. In 1951 alone 8000 new shops were opened in the urban and rural districts of the Soviet Union.

Great as is the progress of Soviet trade, it cannot overshadow the serious shortcomings which still exist. Many trade and sales organizations still give poor heed to public demand, make mistakes in allocating individual types of goods to provinces and republics and do not always use trade facilities skillfully. The situation in Tyumen Province, referred to in Izvestia recently, is an example of this. Sales organizations

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 50, p. 43.



allocated goods for this province without considering local trade organizations' orders. Thus the Russian Republic Ministry of Light Industry's Chief Administration for Sale of Light Industry Goods sent province trade organizations 2,500,000 rubles less chintz than ordered last year. Meanwhile it sent 2,500,000 rubles more undergarment fabrics than had been ordered. There was already a surplus of such fabrics in the province's stores.

Such instances show a negligent attitude toward demand and a bureaucratic attitude on the part of trade organization. Unfortunately, these are not isolated instances.

It is the duty of the U.S.S.R. and Union republic Ministries of Trade, the Central Union of Consumers' Cooperatives, industrial sales organizations and the local Soviets to improve trade by all possible means, to raise it to a higher level. ...

Despite the general steady rise in product quality, poor-quality goods which violate state standards still enter the trade network. It is the duty of trade workers and directors of Soviet executive committee trade sections to increase the check on quality of goods received at warehouses and shops and resolutely to eliminate instances of poor-quality products being supplied to the trade system. ...

## **Military Affairs**

### **ARMY AND NAVY DAY CELEBRATION**

**TOWARD 34TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY.** (Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 21, p. 1. 350 words. Summary:) The working people of our country are preparing to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. Reports, talks, lectures and evening programs devoted to this noteworthy date are being held at factories, plants, institutes, higher educational institutions, collective farms and units of the Soviet Army and Navy.

Meetings to mark the glorious anniversary will be held in the boroughs of the capital. Workers' meetings have been held in Frunze, Dzerzhinsky and Sokolniki Boroughs, at which lectures were delivered on the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy.

On Soviet Army and Navy Day Moscow theaters will give performances for soldiers and officers of the Moscow Military District.

**ORDER OF THE DAY OF U.S.S.R. MINISTER OF WAR, MARSHAL OF THE SOVIET UNION A. VASILEVSKY.** (Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 23, p. 1. Complete text:) Comrade soldiers and noncommissioned officers! Comrade officers and generals!

Today the Soviet people and their armed forces are celebrating Soviet Army and Navy Day.

I greet you and congratulate you on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of our armed forces.

To all Soviet Army personnel I wish new and greater successes in perfecting their military and political knowledge, in further raising the troop's combat readiness and in irreproachable performance of their service duty in defense of our great homeland's state interests.

To celebrate the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy I order a 20-gun salute fired today, Feb. 23, in the capital of our homeland, Moscow, in the capitals of the Union republics, in Kaliningrad [Königsberg], Lvov, Khabarovsk, Vladivostok and the hero-cities Leningrad, Stalingrad, Sevastopol and Odessa.

Long live the Soviet Army and Navy!

Long live the heroic Soviet people and our mighty homeland!

Long live the Soviet government!

Long live the party of Lenin and Stalin—the inspirer and organizer of our victory!

Long live the great leader and teacher, the inspired commander, Generalissimo of the Soviet Union, Comrade Stalin!

[Pravda and Izvestia publish a similar Order of the Day of U.S.S.R. Minister of the Navy Vice-Admiral N. Kuznetsov.]

**MEETINGS IN MOSCOW.** (Pravda, Feb. 23, p. 1. 400 words. Condensed text:) Today the Soviet people and their armed forces are celebrating the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. Yesterday in Moscow a formal meeting of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of War, held jointly with representatives of the Party, Soviet and public organizations of the capital, was devoted to this significant date. ...

Marshal of the Soviet Union V. D. Sokolovsky opened the meeting. ...

Marshal of the Soviet Union L. A. Govorov delivered a report on the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. ...

A formal meeting of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Navy was held yesterday at the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions. The meeting, held jointly with representatives of the capital's working people, was devoted to the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. The festively decorated hall was filled with naval personnel—admirals, officers and representatives of the capital's working people.

The U.S.S.R. Minister of the Navy, Vice-Admiral P. G. Kuznetsov, opened the meeting. ...

Admiral M. Y. Basisty delivered a report on the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. ...

**RECEPTION BY CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF OF SOVIET ARMY GEN. S. M. SHTEMENKO ON 34TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY.** (Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 24, p. 1. Complete text:) General of the Army S. M. Shtemenko, Chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Army, held a reception Feb. 23 on the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. The reception was attended by U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs A. Ye. Bogomolov, Admirals N. Ye. Basisty and A. G. Golovko, Generals of the Army G. K. Malandin and V. V. Kurasov, Marshal of the Signal Corps I. T. Peresyepkin, Air Marshals S. F. Zhavoronkov and N. S. Skripko, Marshal of Tank Troops P. A. Rotmistrov, Admiral S. Ye. Zakharov, Colonel Generals V. I. Vinogradov, F. F. Kuznetsov, P. A. Artemyev, N. S. Fomin, A. V. Gorbatoev and A. S. Zheltov, and foreign military, air force and naval attachés; generals, admirals and officers of the Ministries of War and the Navy, and ranking officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

**NATIONWIDE HOLIDAY.**—The Country Marks Soviet Army and Navy Day. (Pravda, Feb. 24, p. 1. 650 words. Condensed text:) The Soviet people and their armed forces have marked the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. On Feb. 22 and Feb. 23 talks and lectures about this great date were given at Moscow factories, plants, offices and educational institutions. Agitators told the working people of the glorious battle history of the Soviet Army and Navy, founded by the Bolshevik party and its leaders, V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin.

Workers' clubs and palaces of culture devoted evenings to the glorious anniversary. Heroes of the Soviet Union from the armed forces were guests of the working people. A big evening celebration for young people was held at the Stalin Auto Plant Palace of Culture.

All day long there were crowds at museums and at exhibits showing heroic pages in the history of the Soviet Armed Forces. Thousands of Muscovites went to the Central Museum of the Soviet Army, the Central Museum of the Revolution and the Young Communist League Exhibit. ...

### **EDITORIALS AND ARTICLES**

(Editorial)—**SOVIET ARMY AND NAVY DAY.** (Pravda, Feb. 23, p. 1. 1300 words. Condensed text:) Today the peoples of the Soviet Union and their armed forces are marking Soviet Army and Navy Day. ...

The Soviet people are greeting the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy with outstanding achievements in all spheres of the economy and culture. ...

The Soviet Army defended our homeland in battles with the foreign interventionists in 1918-1920, driving them from our country's borders. The Soviet Army, supported by the entire people, repulsed world imperialism's first armed attack on the young republic of the Soviets.



In the years of the great patriotic war the Soviet Armed Forces won a world-historic victory over fascist Germany, which had made a perfidious surprise attack on our country. ...

Ignoring the convincing lessons of history, the American-British imperialists are preparing a new world war, hatching mad plans for world domination. They are welding aggressive blocs; once again they are arming Western Germany and Japan; they are engaged in a frenzied arms race; they have precipitated an aggressive war against Korea; they have seized the Chinese island of Formosa and are seeking to extend the range of their military adventures.

The Soviet Union, true to its peace-loving policy, is waging a tireless struggle to avert war and preserve peace. The Soviet people, who, under the banner of Lenin and Stalin, have created the most just social order, consider aggressive war a most terrible crime against mankind, a most terrible misfortune for the common people of the whole world.

At the same time the Soviet people know full well that, because of capitalist encirclement, the country of triumphant socialism must be always ready to resist possible imperialist aggression. ...

The Party and the government are doing everything to ensure that the heroic Soviet people, erecting the great edifice of communism by the throes of creative labor, shall continue to have no fear for their country's fate. The Soviet Army and Navy, with unsurpassed morale and fighting qualities, have all types of modern weapons to deal a crushing blow to anyone who, in spite of the convincing lessons of history, may again dare to attack our homeland. ...

On the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy our people wish the members of the Soviet Armed Forces new and greater successes in perfecting their military and political knowledge, in further raising the troops' combat readiness and in irreproachable performance of their service duty in the defense of our great homeland's state interests. ...

#### GUARDING PEACE AND SECURITY OF OUR COUNTRY.

(By Marshal of the Soviet Union L. Govorov. *Izvestia*, Feb. 23, p. 2. 3100 words. Excerpts:) The Soviet people today mark a significant date—the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. ...

The great patriotic war showed that the Soviet people and their Army and Navy possess insuperable strength, the chief source of which is the superiority of our social and state order over the bourgeois social and state system, the nature of the Soviet Army as an army of a new type and the people's unanimous and devoted support of the army. ...

The last war was a serious test, a comprehensive check of the strength and effectiveness of Stalinist military science. The new, Soviet, Stalinist military science, based on the granite foundation of Marxism-Leninism, is in all respects superior to the imperialist states' military science. Stalinist military science emerged brilliantly from all the tests of modern war while bourgeois military theories did not stand up and went under.

Our brilliant victory in the patriotic war irrefutably showed that Stalinist military science is a higher type of military science, that Stalinist military art, as a component of military science, is an unsurpassed military art. The American-British imperialists, now preparing a war against the Soviet Union and people's democracies, would do well to remember this. ...

Developing peaceful construction designed to create communism's material and technical base, our people do not for one minute forget international reaction's intrigues in hatching plans for a new war. The Soviet people are constantly concerned with strengthening their country's defense potential.

Fulfillment of the mighty programs of building communism laid down by Comrade Stalin in his Feb. 9, 1946, speech will ensure the further growth of the might of the Soviet state. The peoples of the Soviet Union are enthusiastically advancing the great construction projects of communism. Guided by the party of Lenin and Stalin, the Soviet people achieved considerable new economic and cultural advances in 1951. ...

While the Soviet Union is carrying out peaceful construction, the American-British imperialists are preparing a new war

against the U.S.S.R., free democratic China and the European people's democracies. ...

The American-British imperialists' ever new aggressive intrigues cannot fail to arouse the very careful attention of the people of the Soviet state. The further strengthening of our country's defense potential demands that all Soviet fighting men persistently and unrelentingly work to master materiel, to increase their combat readiness. ...

The Soviet Army stands watchfully on guard over the Soviet people's peaceful, constructive labor, vigilantly and reliably preserves our borders' invulnerability and protects the U.S.S.R. state interests. The Soviet people can rely completely on their armed forces. The Soviet Armed Forces are ready to fulfill with honor their sacred duty to their socialist homeland. They are ready to deal a crushing, mortal blow to any aggressor who dares upset our people's peaceful lives.

**MASS PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE.** (By Col. Gen. V. Kuznetsov, Chairman of the Organizational Committee of the Public Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. *Pravda*, Feb. 21, p. 2. 1900 words. Condensed text:) ... A vivid expression of the unbounded love of our country's working people for their armed forces is the people's active participation in the work of the Public Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces of the U.S.S.R. (D.O.S.A.A.F.).

The D.O.S.A.A.F. is a mass organization of the working people of the Soviet Union. The society's aim is to promote over-all strengthening of our army, air force and navy, to educate their members in the spirit of unbounded devotion to the Bolshevik party and the socialist homeland, in the spirit of Soviet national pride and readiness to defend the Soviet state.

All the society's work is voluntary and based on the wide initiative and activity of the masses themselves.

The local organizations' function is to spread and inculcate military, military technical, aviation and naval knowledge among D.O.S.A.A.F. members and the public. It is their duty to create for Soviet patriots all the conditions for development of mass skiing, marksmanship, air, naval, auto, motorcycle and horseback sports, amateur radio activities and also aircraft and ship modeling.

Relying on our people's political activeness, on their constant patriotic concern for strengthening our Soviet army, the society has grown into a mass organization of the working people. A particularly noticeable growth is to be observed since the amalgamation of D.O.S.Arm., D.O.S.Av. and D.O.S.Flot. [public societies for cooperation with, respectively, the army, air force and fleet] into the single all-Soviet Public Society for Cooperation With the Armed Forces, the D.O.S.A.A.F. Unification, which took place at the desire of the members of the three former societies, provides great opportunities for creating strong, well-functioning local units everywhere and for developing much more extensive mass work.

Many territory, province, district and city D.O.S.A.A.F. organizations have done considerable work on organizational strengthening of the new society.

In the past two or three months many new study groups, circles, courses and sports teams have been established in local units of Moscow, Leningrad, the Ukraine, Georgia and Penza and Crimea Provinces. At the Moscow Hammer and Sickle Plant many workers, technicians, engineers and employees have joined D.O.S.A.A.F. and are taking active part in marksmen's and parachutists' training groups, courses for drivers and fliers, and sports teams.

Amateur radio activity has assumed wide proportions in the D.O.S.A.A.F. Suffice it to say that many thousands of radio amateurs took part in the all-Soviet radio-telephone competitions held in January this year. Remarkable successes were achieved by amateur radio designers. They have devised hundreds of models of various types of radio apparatus of no small importance to the national economy. ...

The wide masses of the society's members are displaying increasing interest in naval sports. About 75,000 took part in the third all-Soviet competitions of lifeboat teams and the province, territory and republic competitions that preceded them.



The sections for military knowledge and lecture groups have launched extensive varied activity among society members and the D.O.S.A.A.F. *aktiv* explains to urban and rural workers the society's aims and tasks, organizes excursions to historic battle sites and museums, makes wide use of visual agitation materials, motion pictures and the radio.

Well-organized propaganda work is exercising a fruitful influence in improving the activity of D.O.S.A.A.F. units. In two months more than 3000 reports, lectures and talks were given by the Kirov Province Organizational Committee of the society. Most D.O.S.A.A.F. members take active part in sports and educational work.

In honor of the 34th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy mass competitions of shooting and skiing teams, ice-boat races, aircraft model competitions, motorcycle races, hikes, horseback riding and military games are being held in the society's units. All these measures will play an important role in further development of mass sports work.

But it is not characteristic of Soviet people to rest on their laurels. There are still many shortcomings and unsolved problems in the work of the D.O.S.A.A.F.

Growth of the society's membership is a most important task for the organizational committees, for each unit. Special attention must be given to creating active groups in the villages. There must not be a single collective farm, state farm or Machine and Tractor Station without a D.O.S.A.A.F. ...

The Party organizations of the Ukraine, Georgia and Ivanovo Province are giving great attention to the society, giving the D.O.S.A.A.F. organizational committees the necessary assistance in organizational strengthening of the society's groups, helping them to develop extensive work among D.O.S.A.A.F. members and the public. However, certain province, district and city Party committees still do not concern themselves enough with questions of the society's work. In a number of instances local Party committees do not exercise constant control over the work of the primary units and the city, district and province organizational committees. This can be the only explanation for the fact that in Vladimir Province mass work is neglected in many of the society's units and proper efforts are not made to increase the D.O.S.A.A.F. membership. In Vologoda Province D.O.S.A.A.F. units have still not been set up in many collective farms. ...

## Cities

**ALONGSIDE FACTORY HOUSING.** (By Staff Correspondent M. Matyunin. *Izvestia*, Feb. 22, p. 1. 850 words. Condensed text:) Bezhitsa—Beside the chart of daily metal smelting and casting in the office of A. F. Averin Director of the Bezhitsa Steel Foundry, is a table with the general architectural plans for a factory settlement. ... The settlement is situated not far from the factory, where three years ago there was not a single building on the entire large plot. An over-all plan was drawn up for the settlement and the first unit was set up, followed by several more buildings.

Building after building was completed, but housing construction still lagged behind the growth of the factory. This compelled the enterprise's managers to investigate the prospects of private home construction. This idea was explained in the shops, and Comrades Shamin and Shirkov, workers in the open-hearth shop, were the first to begin work on their own two-family house (four rooms in each half). They laid the foundation in April, and with the help of the factory completed all work in August.

A year has passed and the area has changed beyond recognition. We drive through a stretch of green for almost a kilometer to get from the factory to the housing project. Behind it are rows of beautiful one-story white-brick houses with porches and large windows. The houses are built according to standardized plans and are placed in straight lines and at regular intervals. ... Fifty homes are being built during February. ...

Private home construction and such good organization are possible because the factory considers this as important as smelting steel. The management underwrites buildings, loans to the workers, outlines plans and priority of jobs and determines

what obligations the factory departments have in doing the construction work.

Drawing up deeds, granting loans, providing architects' plans and specifications and obtaining and delivering materials are generally complicated matters, but a builder who works at the Bezhitsa Steel Foundry can solve all problems on the spot. Acting in the builder's name, M. P. Sobolyova, chief of the capital construction department, and Engineer M. N. Pozdnyakov draw up the deed through the city organizations, and with the help of stenographer Antonina Gachkova, a member of the Young Communist League, prepare the necessary papers free of charge. V. A. Leblan, an engineer in the housing department, assigns a plot, points out where and how the foundation should be laid and gives advice on construction matters. Workers from the supply department and the lumber sector see about the necessary building materials, and workers in the railroad shop see to the delivery of materials to the construction site.

The factory has concluded a contract with two factory trade schools for houses to be built as practice work by the students. The factory's maintenance shop has also assigned workers. Each builder is charged state-set prices for the walls of the house, the [tile] stove, roof, floors and window frames.

The builder does not have to obtain the loan from the communal bank or to look after payment; A. S. Vyazmitinova, a worker in the financial and sales department, keeps complete accounts for the work and pays the bills for materials and construction work. The builder has only to sign the necessary papers.

All this work is supervised by a factory committee for aiding private home construction, composed of representatives of the departments and shops and headed by the director of the factory. The committee organizes the work of developing the settlement. With the help of the residents a park has been laid out, trees planted along Oleg Koshevoi Boulevard, fruit trees planted over an area of 14 hectares and a sports field built in the settlement. The settlement has electricity and water supply and a railroad passenger's shelter with the sign "Steel Foundry Station."

The committee is looking for the cheapest and most durable local building materials and is now studying the possibility of using open-hearth slag in producing cement for foundations. ...

**Survey of Readers' Letters: FOR CONCRETE AND EFFICIENT MANAGEMENT OF MUNICIPAL ECONOMY.** (*Izvestia*, Feb. 24, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) In his *Izvestia* article entitled "Unsolved Problems of Municipal Economy," A. Balayants, Deputy to the Stavropol Territory Soviet raised a number of questions connected with the improvement of municipal economy management.\* *Izvestia* has received a number of letters and articles by readers who think that the questions raised in that article are timely and important.

"The dispersion of the management of municipal economy has led to excessive swelling of the administrative machinery and to considerable expenditure of funds," writes Comrade A. Voyensky, Director of the Yaroslavl Province Housing Administration. He points out that Yaroslavl has as many as five repair and construction bureaus under local Soviets; each of these bureaus has a director, a chief engineer, a chief bookkeeper, etc. Voyensky suggests the creation of a single repair and construction trust with branches in the various boroughs.

Voyensky states that municipal construction in Yaroslavl is characterized by confusion and lack of adequate supervision. Although there are ten cities and 15 workers' settlements in the province, the province architecture department confines its attention to the two towns which have city architects.

Comrade I. Artyushkevich, Director of the Communal Enterprises Administration under the Belorussian Republic Ministry of Communal Economy, cites examples of unsatisfactory work of province building trusts in Belorussia: the public laundry in Mogilev has been under reconstruction since 1947 and the public baths in Pinsk, Molodechno and Vitebsk have been under construction for five years. He points out that the Belorussian Ministry of Civilian Housing Construction refuses to build in towns which are not subject to province jurisdiction, as well as in district centers. He also points

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 38.



to the incorrect utilization of personnel in the field of municipal economy and construction.

Comrade G. Bezhanishvili, Vice-Chairman of the Tbilisi City Soviet Executive Committee, suggests the creation of research institutes or municipal economy bureaus under the jurisdiction of city Soviets in the capitals of Union republics. These institutes or bureaus would deal with problems of city planning, construction, power supply, transportation, etc.

Comrade A. Yezhevsky, Deputy to the Gorky Province Soviet, favors the merging of province architecture departments and communal economy departments and stresses the necessity for greater attention to the training of specialized personnel in the field of municipal economy. A group of Moscow architects point out in a letter that the Architecture Administration under the Russian Republic Council of Ministers is insufficiently concerned with housing construction and city improvement.

All the authors of the letters and articles received by *Izvestia* are agreed on the necessity for a thorough overhauling and strengthening of municipal economy management.

**WHY IS CONSTRUCTION GOING SLOWLY IN KURSK?** (By Staff Correspondent for Kursk Province N. Prokhorov. *Pravda*, Feb. 22, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) Kursk is one of the cities that was subjected to most violent destruction by the fascist invaders. After the Hitlerites' expulsion it was impossible to find a single undamaged building in the city.

Since the war great construction work has been carried out in Kursk. Many office buildings and dwellings have been erected. In recent years more than 150,000 square meters of residential housing have been built. Nevertheless, it is impossible to say that the rate of restoration of the ancient Russian city is satisfactory. Rebuilding of the city's central section is especially slow. ...

The state allots enormous funds and a great quantity of supplies and manpower for the city's restoration. But Kursk city builders are not coping with the tasks given them, are not taking advantage of very rich opportunities.

In the past year large appropriations earmarked for city construction were not used. Poor work methods, insufficient use of machinery, and, finally, absence of organizational work among builders—such are the causes of the slow and sometimes low-quality construction in Kursk. Many organizations and departments here are engaged in nonindustrial construction, but the Kursk Construction Trust does the greatest volume of work in the republic. The tasks of the trust, formed especially for the restoration of the city, are vital tasks of honor. However, strange as it seems, this, perhaps, is the most backward organization in respect to technical equipment level. ...

The Russian Republic Ministry of Housing is responsible for the trust's poor work. It took a formal attitude toward the trust's organization and failed to provide it with the necessary equipment. ...

The province Party committee and province executive committee also are not showing proper concern for improving the trust's work and are not taking decisive on-the-spot measures to create a production equipment base which would meet the tasks of rebuilding the city. ...

Certain construction organization establishments are intolerably caught in red tape and are holding up the pace of work. Thus last year the Kursk Construction Trust presented the construction work plan to the province executive committee for confirmation in good time. The province executive committee held the plan for almost four months. Because of this, conclusion of contracts between the trust and clients was delayed, leading to frustration of the first quarter's construction plan. ...

The province center has not a few economic, administrative and public organizations. Their immediate duty is to participate directly in city construction. However, such large economic organizations as the Sugar-Beet Trust, the Hemp Trust and province offices of the Livestock Procurement Administration, the Hay Procurement Administration and others have not yet build office buildings for themselves and occupy municipal housing space. The province executive com-

mittee is obliged to enlist economic and departmental organizations in city construction.

The scope of work in restoring the city depends to a considerable degree on building material availability. Kursk city builders particularly lack brick. Brick production in local industry enterprises is increasing slowly and lags behind requirements. ...

The pace of Kursk city construction does not bear criticism.

**Letter to the Editor: IMPROVE WORK OF ALMA-ATA COMMUNICATIONS WORKERS.** (By N. Matveyev, A. Rozhnovskaya, R. Zhumin, V. Zaitsev, I. Rudnev, G. Maximov, D. Tsygankova, V. Sobolyov and V. Sevryukov, Deputies to the Alma-Ata City Soviet. *Izvestia*, Feb. 22, p. 2. Complete text:) Alma-Ata—We Deputies to the Alma-Ata City Soviet often hear complaints by our constituents about the poor work of the communications workers. The city has 40 communications branch offices, but only 24 of them have facilities for receiving and sending telegrams and only two have telephone booths. Usually they are poorly lit rooms without chairs or writing materials.

Telegrams are often not delivered on time, especially late in the day, and messages are garbled. On one average day city communications branch office No. 2 failed to deliver 43 telegrams on time.

Mail—especially periodicals—is delayed, and 107 have been sent to the wrong addresses since the beginning of the year alone.

The complaint book at the long-distance telephone station shows that calls are not put through for weeks at a time, but Comrade Kokoshvili, manager of the station, has taken no action to improve the work.

The city dial telephones also operate poorly in Alma-Ata.

Comrade Yelibayev, the local representative of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Communications, is well aware of all these difficulties, and so is the ministry itself, but no steps have been taken to improve Alma-Ata's postal, telegraph and telephone services.

The work of the communications institutions in the capital of the Kazakh Republic is in need of radical improvement.

**Letter to the Editor: IRREGULARITIES IN TOMSK CITY TRANSPORTATION.** (By I. Vaks, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Communal Economy, Station Borough, Tomsk, and V. Katanayeva, Deputy to the City Soviet. *Izvestia*, Feb. 20, p. 2. 400 words. Summary:) Tomsk—Much has been done in postwar years to improve transportation in Tomsk, but it remains unsatisfactory. Trolleys do not run on schedule and one can never be sure of getting anywhere on time by riding them. Passengers have to wait at bus stops a long time. After 10 p.m. there is only one bus connecting Station Borough with the heart of town, which deprives many working people of the possibility of going to the theater and attending lectures.

It is difficult to find a taxi in Tomsk. There are few taxicabs, and drivers follow the motto, "I stop where I want and I take the passengers I want." It is sometimes impossible to summon a taxi from the garage. Motor vehicles are frequently put out of order by the bad condition of roads. Street repair and maintenance are neglected.

The city Soviet executive committee has adopted many resolutions to improve transportation within the city, but none of these resolutions has been carried out to date.

**IRKUTSK TODAY.** (By A. Sryvtsev and F. Kungurov. *Izvestia*, Feb. 21, p. 1. 900 words. Condensed text:) Irkutsk—... A new, socialist Irkutsk has arisen in place of the town of merchants' mansions, corn chandlers' shops and market stalls.

The Angara shores are the most picturesque part of the town. Where the rickety customs house once stood now rise a tall tea factory, central power station and yeast factory. Along the river banks stretch the Angara-Baikal steamship line wharves; beaches, a marvelous city park and the Trade Technical School's new building, crowned with columns, are situated here. Before long the Angara banks will be edged with silvery Siberian granite.

Every year Irkutsk is more developed and more beautiful. Fine new stone buildings are appearing everywhere. Street-



cars and big ZIS buses move along the paved streets. This year alone several million rubles will be spent on municipal development.

The outskirts of Irkutsk have changed as well. At one time only one highway, stretching from the Angara to the Ushakovka waste, traversed the town. This waste disappeared long ago. A new industrial suburb has grown up there. The new industrial suburb has factories, a network of factory transport systems, a beautiful palace of culture and high apartment houses. ...

Irkutsk is famous for its higher educational institutions, technical schools and schools. Young men and women come here to study from all corners of Siberia and the Far East. Zhdanov University, child of the October revolution, has trained more than 5000 qualified specialists in its 30-odd years of existence. Every day tens of thousands of students fill the spacious lecture rooms, studies and laboratories of Irkutsk higher educational institutions; about 50,000 children study in public and vocational schools.

About 1000 professors, docents and research workers are employed in Irkutsk. Expeditions from the East Siberian branch of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Science and research institutes set out from here every year, as do geology groups. A large white house, former residence of Siberia's governors, contains one of the country's largest book repositories, a research library of more than 1,000,000 volumes. ...

## **Medicine and Public Health**

CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF LONGEVITY. (Literaturnaya gazeta, Feb. 23, p. 2. Complete text:) Works on the longevity of our country's inhabitants were discussed at a U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences conference. A Literaturnaya gazeta correspondent asked P. Kuvshinnikov, Member of the Academy of Medical Sciences, to comment on the conference's results.

Kuvshinnikov said that the Academy has included in its 1952 work plan a theme which may be formulated as the physiological bases of aging and the formulation of methods to prevent and combat premature old age. The conference was devoted to this theme.

The work of I. Shafiro, of the Scientific Institute of Biology in Kharkov State University who, as Literaturnaya gazeta (No. 150, Dec. 20, 1951) has already reported, drew up a card index of 40,000 old inhabitants of the U.S.S.R. and noted their place of residence on a map,\* was discussed. It was decided to send the card index and map to one of Moscow's academic institutes and to continue the census and study of old inhabitants of the U.S.S.R.

The plan for utilizing the longevity card index has not yet been finally confirmed; it is intended first of all to study the 600 people over 90 living in Moscow and Moscow Province. Copies of the card index will be sent to the republics and local scientific institutions which will study extremely old people. The card index and map of old inhabitants will be accessible for general use and inspection. Eleven Academy institutes will work on the problems of longevity. Local medical workers will be enlisted for a further census of old inhabitants.

## **Culture**

Letter to the Editor: ON TRAINING CULTURAL-ENLIGHTENMENT WORKERS. (By E. Tint, Director of Harju District Executive Committee Department of Cultural-Enlightenment Work, and A. Reigo, Director of Märjamaa District Executive Committee Department of Cultural Enlightenment Work. Izvestia, Feb. 20, p. 2. 200 words. Summary:) There are more than 600 folk centers, more than 700 rural libraries and many clubs in the Estonian Republic. However, most of the people in charge of these institutions lack special training. Estonia has a vast network of higher educational institutions but not a single one to train library and club workers. The short-term courses

offered every year by the republic committee on affairs of cultural-enlightenment institutions by no means solve the problem.

Year after year the republic's Council of Ministers keeps postponing the opening of a library technicum and schools for cultural-enlightenment work, allegedly because proper facilities are lacking in Tallin. This is not a valid reason.

It is our opinion not only that such study institutions should be established as soon as possible but also training for library personnel should be organized at Tartu University or the Tallin Teachers' Institute.

## **Science**

CONFERENCE ON LINGUISTICS. (Pravda, Feb. 24, p. 2. Complete text:) Riga (Tass)—An augmented scientific conference of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Linguistics Institute and the Language and Literature Institutes of the Latvian, Estonian and Lithuanian Academies of Sciences has ended here. The conference discussed the tasks of Baltic region language scholars in the light of Comrade Stalin's "Marxism and Problems of Linguistics."

B. V. Gornung, Academic Secretary of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Linguistics Institute, reported on the problem of language kinship and the formation of language families. The veteran Latvian linguist I. M. Endzelins, Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, gave an interesting report. By much factual data he showed the presence of close ties in the relationship between Slavic and Baltic languages.

Problems of lexicology were treated in the reports by B. A. Serebrennikov, Assistant Director of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Linguistics Institute, S. I. Ozhegov, senior staff member of this institute, and M. P. Saule-Sleinis, senior scientist of the Latvian Republic Academy of Sciences' Institute of Language and Literature.

Great interest was evoked by the report of K. J. Kaulins, Director of the Latvian Communist Party Central Committee's Party History Institute and Corresponding Member of the Latvian Republic Academy of Sciences, who spoke on principles and experience in translation work at the institute and about the translation into Latvian of all volumes of V. I. Lenin's "Works," 13 volumes of J. V. Stalin's "Works" and Vol. I of Marx' "Capital."

The conference adopted a comprehensive resolution outlining the tasks in research work of Soviet Baltic-region language scholars.

The participants in the conference with immense enthusiasm sent greetings to Comrade J. V. Stalin.

IMPORTANT SECTOR OF SCIENTIFIC WORK. (By V. Reutov. Pravda, Feb. 25, p. 3. 1000 words. Condensed text:) The importance to our country's national economy of geophysical science is growing daily. The immense capital construction that has been started, the great plan for the transformation of nature, and mineral prospecting depend greatly on geophysics. Hence the tremendous attention that the Soviet state gives to developing geophysical science is understandable.

The U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' Geophysics Institute, the central institution in this sphere of science, has considerably grown and gained in strength in the postwar years. Its work has had indubitable successes. ...

However, these accomplishments are only a small part of what the institute can do and of what the socialist national economy can rightly demand of it.

The Geophysics Institute is faced with important tasks in connection with the great construction projects of communism. It should, for example, study seismic and seismogeological conditions in the areas to be traversed by the Main Turkmenian Canal.

These are honorable and responsible tasks! It would seem that the institute directors would be obliged to put the best equipment to work to solve them. Actually they have not approached these tasks as they should.

Not until the beginning of 1951 did the institute form an Arals-Caspian Geophysical Expedition for research along the

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 16, p. 12.



route of the Main Turkmenian Canal, and from the very start this expedition proved to be a black sheep among other expeditions. First of all there was a "shortage" of qualified scientists and experienced laboratory workers. All were either busy on other expeditions or at the institute itself, where they were doing research of less importance. G. A. Gamburtsev, director of the institute and Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and his assistant, Doctor of Geology and Mineralogy V. V. Belousov, absolutely refused to comply with the request of Senior Scientist S. V. Puchkov, head of the expedition, for qualified workers.

The hastily equipped expedition went out to the Main Turkmenian Canal area short of members. ...

One of the institute's most important tasks is the problem of forecasting earthquakes, their force, time and location. However, the institute is making poor progress on this problem. The institute has had no success in improving weather-forecasting methods, especially long-term forecasting. ...

The institute directors have been unable to achieve collectiveness in the institute's work, coordinated work on most important scientific tasks. In essence the institute staff is comprised of completely unrelated individual groups of scientists engaged on research not united by any common idea. Seclusion of these groups in their narrowly specialized interests results in the fact that work is slow and poor on important scientific problems or they remain completely unsolved.

In such an atmosphere scientific criticism and self-criticism do not develop at all. Institute executives react with hostility to any attempt at scholarly criticism; the critic immediately falls into disfavor. For this reason Prof. V. I. Baranov and certain other workers were compelled to leave the institute.

This hostile attitude to criticism flourishes especially on the soil of collusion and clannishness which is found here. Such an atmosphere results in mutual forgiveness and impunity when scientific research is disrupted or poorly done.

All this is possible only because of the exceptionally poor work of the institute's Party organization bureau and its secretary, I. P. Smirnov. The Party bureau rarely discusses vital questions of the institute's work and does not mobilize the Communists for the struggle against shortcomings. It does not train the institute's scientists in a spirit of high-minded principle and bold criticism and self-criticism. ...

**DO A BETTER JOB OF PROPAGANDIZING ADVANCED SCIENCE.**—Concerning the Magazine *Nauka i zhizn*. (By Prof. N. Nuzhdin. Pravda, Feb. 22, p. 3. 1100 words. Summary:) Among the popular science magazines is *Nauka i zhizn* [Science and Life], organ of the All-Soviet Society for the Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge. The magazine has improved noticeably during the past year and has increased the number of its contributors. It has regular departments such as "The Great Construction Projects of Communism," "Achievements of Soviet Science," "Development of the Ideas of I. P. Pavlov," "Lives of Outstanding Individuals," "Criticism and Review," etc.

Although there is much of value in the magazine's work the editors must strive to improve it. It is necessary to choose what is most important from the many branches and various problems of science, giving priority to basic, crucial problems of the development of science. However, the editors of the magazine sometimes fail to plan, lagging behind the development of science and life so that casual material is sometimes published and major problems in a number of fields are not discussed. For example, the magazine rarely carries articles on astronomy and does not reflect what is most important in this science. Last year's discussion of cosmogony was of major importance. Soviet scientists advanced and established a new theory of the origin of the earth and the planets.\* This major event was described in a number of publications, but *Nauka i zhizn* carried only a dull report entitled "Cosmogony Conference."

There is bad planning of articles on the construction proj-

ects of communism. The Main Turkmenian and Volga-Don Canals have been described in a number of articles, but these are quite repetitious. At the same time little has been said about the other reclamation projects, mechanization of construction work or the new irrigation system.

It is strange that the magazine now devotes less attention to the teachings of Michurin.

The magazine should show our advanced science in action and describe how it has come to belong to the working people. One of the ways of doing this is to publish articles by leading workers in various branches of industry, agriculture and transport. Unfortunately, such articles are extremely rare.

The propaganda of advanced Soviet science is more effective when it is accompanied by exposures of reactionary theories and views. The editors have reduced the exposure of imperialism's reactionaries in science to the publication of several articles by B. Bykhovsky under the common heading "Science, American Style." The articles lack a profound, genuinely Marxist analysis of the state of contemporary bourgeois science.

The editors must back up and expand their successes and make the magazine a militant, interesting one which will help to strengthen the contacts between science and life.

## Education

**CREATIVE DISCUSSION OF TASKS OF HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.** (Pravda, Feb. 22, p. 2. 250 words. Summary:) Every year sees expanded facilities for training specialists in all fields. This autumn new institutes, faculties and departments will be opened, in addition to a U.S.S.R. Ministry of Power Plants Energetics Academy in Moscow. Much attention is now being devoted to improved training, in connection with which the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education has decided to hold a number of conferences of heads of higher educational institutions.

The first such conference opened in Moscow Feb. 21 and was attended by rectors of state universities and directors of economics and law institutes. A speech was delivered by U.S.S.R. Minister of Higher Education Comrade V. N. Stoletov, who stressed the special role of the universities in training scientists and teachers.

The participants in the session will compare experiences and will hear more than 20 reports and lectures on problems of improving instruction in social and economic subjects, on tasks of Soviet linguistics in the light of J. V. Stalin's works on linguistics, on the place and role of science in Soviet society, on the great construction projects of communism and the tasks of Soviet scholars, on improved research work in higher educational institutions, on recent achievements of materialist biology and on the development of Pavlov physiology in the U.S.S.R.

The session will last until March 5.

**SERIOUS SHORTCOMINGS IN RESEARCH WORK OF TOMSK HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.** (By Prof. I. Osipov, Tomsk Molotov Medical Institute, and Docent P. Kopnin, Tomsk Kuibyshev State University. Izvestia, Feb. 21, p. 2. 1400 words. Summary:) Tomsk higher educational institutions are not doing all they could. They fail to fulfill research plans year after year. Some faculties and departments do not conduct any research work for years on end. It is not often that Tomsk scientists publish works of great theoretical or practical importance.

These shortcomings are due in large measure to faulty planning of research work. The excessively large number of research projects and lack of coordination result in dispersal of efforts and in crude work methods. It sometimes happens that each department member or laboratory worker is engaged on a different project.

Scientific achievements are not being sufficiently applied to economic life. Some directors of institutes and faculty and department chairmen are engaging in showmanship and sensationalism instead of rendering real assistance to production. The heads of the Faculty of Biology and Pedology at Tomsk University talked a great deal about the reorganization

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, Nos. 39 and 49; Vol. IV, No. 7, pp. 3-5.



of their work following the August session of the All-Soviet V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences and about their faculty's allegedly close connection with agriculture, fishing and the fur industry; actually, the members of the faculty and the scientists of the Siberian Botanical Garden did not assist production with a single important work. The creative partnership contract with the Asino Machine and Tractor Station has remained a dead letter.

The situation is no better at other Tomsk higher educational institutions, where some departments and scientists are doing the kind of industrial research which could be handled, with some assistance, by factory laboratories themselves. The province Soviet executive committee and its administrations and departments are not doing enough to mobilize scientists for the work of assisting the development of agriculture and lumbering in the province.

The quality of criticism and self-criticism at higher educational institutions is very low. Learned councils concern themselves exclusively with administrative affairs and defense of dissertations. In most cases, defenses of dissertations take the form of a mere ritual rather than an important scientific debate. The opponents of a dissertation ordinarily confine themselves to a summary of its content, and if they do criticize it the author is usually afraid to stand up for his own point of view. The annual meetings of learned councils for the purpose of assessing the year's achievements in research are usually drab for lack of principled, sharp criticism. Reorganization of work in accordance with the results of the August session of the All-Soviet V. I. Lenin Academy of Agricultural Sciences and the Joint Pavlov Session of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Academy of Medical Sciences is proceeding very slowly. The Medical Institute is slow to revise its work in accordance with Pavlov's teachings and the latest achievements of Soviet biology.

Completed research is not discussed at departmental meetings and free, creative discussion is not practiced on a wide scale. The last such discussion at the Polytechnical Institute was devoted to the classification of faults which are to be found in geological strata and to methods of locating the displaced sides of rock bed faults; the clash of opinions led to a number of practical suggestions for the advancement of important branches of geology. Strangely enough, however, Professors Yu. A. Kuznetsov, K. V. Radugin, A. M. Kuzmin and a number of other noted geologists did not take part in the discussion. They apparently wanted to avoid criticism of their own views.

The U.S.S.R. Ministries of Higher Education, Public Health and Railroads, as well as the Russian Republic Ministry of Education, share the blame for the inadequacy of research work at Tomsk higher educational institutions: they do not go thoroughly into the work of higher educational institutions under their jurisdiction and do not give them qualified assistance.

Tomsk scientists frequently lack modern laboratory instruments and equipment. They have great difficulty publishing their works because Tomsk has no province publishing house. The dissemination of scientific books is also difficult, because they are not sent out to the country's bookstores upon publication: their distribution is left up to the higher educational institutions themselves.

## **The Arts**

(Editorial)—YOUNG WORKERS IN THE ARTS. (Pravda, Feb. 20, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) The fate of Soviet youth is radically different from the fate of youth in capitalist countries. In the Soviet Union young people work and create with the knowledge that every valuable suggestion and every creative success on their part serves their country and meets with the support of the Party and the people. In capitalist countries, on the other hand, young working people are unable to develop their gifts and aptitudes. The imperialists look upon them as cannon fodder.

In spite of the successes achieved by young workers of the arts in our country, their creative powers are not always correctly and fully utilized. It sometimes happens that a gifted young theater or movie actor, having successfully played his

first part, is not given a new part for six months and denied the possibility of perfecting his art. The assistance rendered to young actors by older masters is sometimes of purely formal nature, and many theaters do not give young actors parts in productions already on stage.

The promotion of capable young stage and screen directors to positions of high responsibility is much too slow.\* Young directors often remain for years in the position of assistants. Our institutes are turning out capable young directors, but many of these graduates are not employed as they should be, in spite of the fact that some local theaters are badly in need of directors.

It is important to give friendly assistance to a young actor, director, musician or painter, and equally important to warn him in time against complacency and dizziness from initial success. Unfortunately, young workers of the arts occasionally show a complacency and conceit alien to the spirit of Soviet people. Some young actors think themselves accomplished masters after playing their first role and their attitude becomes undisciplined and haughty. They frequently receive exaggerated praise while their real education goes neglected.

The Committee on Affairs of the Arts and the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Cinematography have taken measures to improve work with young creative artists, but only the first few steps have been taken so far. Party and Young Communist League organizations must also play an important part in this work.

ON PATH TO PROGRESS AND MATURITY.—On Results of Second Hungarian Film Festival. (By Sandor Erdei, Hungarian People's Republic Deputy Minister of Culture. Pravda, Feb. 26, p. 3. 1300 words. Summary:) The Second Hungarian Film Festival in the Soviet Union, which ended Feb. 24, is of exceptional importance to the young Hungarian film industry. Hungarian cinematography is indebted to Soviet cinematography in many ways. We can say in all truth that our film art was born when our people were liberated.

Motion pictures were of course made in Hungary before the liberation. We had our outstanding progressive actors, directors, cameramen and writers, but all these forces were not enough to resist the antipopular and antiartistic tendencies which were dominant under fascism. The screen, once a means for stupefying the people and extorting profits, became a real people's art only after the Soviet Army brought freedom to the Hungarian people and they had begun to build a new life.

However, much had to be done to root out hostile bourgeois views which had become too deeply entrenched to be eradicated by one or two attacks. Formalism kept finding new loopholes and penetrated the films of that time. We exposed the danger of formalist influence in a series of hard battles. We also learned to master the experience of advanced Soviet cinematography. Articles in the Soviet press were a great help to us in analyzing the merits and shortcomings in our films and stressing those new elements which could serve as the basis for progress.

Film workers saw more and more clearly the task of reflecting reality so that every new film would serve to champion our country on its way to socialism and help our people's progress. Following the example of Soviet films and guided by the instructions of our Party, Hungarian film workers began to master socialist realism.

Playing an active role in building the new life, Hungarian film workers are at the same time striving to understand correctly and to reflect in films the people's past and their struggle for progress and liberty. This is the way the film "A Parcel of Land" was conceived. It deals with the struggle of the poor peasants against Horthy's landlords and gendarmes and was awarded a prize at the 1949 international film festival in Czechoslovakia.

Profound interest in national literature is the reason for the success of the film "Strange Marriage," based on the novel by the classical writer Koloman Mikszath.

The conference of theater and film workers held in Budapest in autumn, 1951, was very important for our film art. Critical analysis of scenario writing helped to improve scripts. The

\* [See "Problem of a New Generation of Film Directors," Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, Nos. 39, 47 and 49.]



conference was followed by progress in directing and acting as well. Here the task was to establish correct relationships between film studios and theaters. Naturally this was not only an organizational question but one of creative cooperation as well.

In 1952 our cinematography will strive still more actively to serve the building of socialism in our country and the fight for peace throughout the world. The filming of "Baptism in Battle" was recently completed. It shows an average peasant, his part in the fight for socialist transformation of Hungary's agriculture, and the growth of the producers' cooperatives. "The Storm," another Hungarian film, is based on a similar theme. A color feature film is being made about the building of the new socialist city which bears Comrade Stalin's name. This film, the hero of which is the Partisan Youth Brigade, shows the formation of the man of the new, socialist type in the building of a socialist city and new factory. Another Hungarian film will deal with the history of the Hungarian labor movement from 1919 to 1948 as shown in the life and struggle of a single Chepel worker.

A number of films will deal with the Hungarian people's great past. The historical film "Petöfi and Böhm" will deal with the Hungarian people's heroic liberation struggle in 1848 and 1849. Films are also being made about Ferenc Erkel, the great 19th-century Hungarian composer, and about Ignatz Semmelweis, the great 19th-century Hungarian scientist.

The labor and struggle of the Hungarian people are an integral part of that historic struggle for peace and freedom which working mankind is now waging under the leadership of the Soviet Union. Hungarian film workers will devote all their efforts to making cinematography a still more effective weapon in this struggle.

**LOWERING OF CRAFTSMANSHIP.**—Productions of M. Gorky Drama Theater. (By N. Abalkin and G. Kapralov. Pravda, Feb. 20, p. 3. 2000 words. Condensed text:) The Bolshoi Drama Theater, Leningrad, was founded on the initiative of M. Gorky. The great Russian writer took a most active part in its establishment and helped it to define the orientation of its work. Gorky's exacting attitude in the matter of repertoire was handed down and became a tradition of the young theater. Following this tradition, it scored important successes in the past. Its productions met with wide popular appreciation. One such production was its staging of B. Lavrenev's "Breaking Point," which was awarded a Stalin Prize.

It is not by accident that the successes of the M. Gorky Bolshoi Drama Theater must now be referred to in the past tense. The theater was unable to maintain itself on the previous high level because it became less exacting toward its own creative work. ...

Instead of resolutely turning its back on the staging of hastily composed plays which lower the craftsmanship of the actor and the director, the theater stubbornly keeps including such plays in its work plans. Quite recently the theater completed work on A. Chakovsky and I. Rubinshtein's play "Here It Is Morning Already." ... What is there in this play that could have attracted the theater? Is it possible that the director and the actors did not see that its authors wrote this work carelessly and without any feeling of responsibility to the theater and the audience? Instead of a finished play, they gave the theater superficial and cursory sketches dealing with the work of Soviet people in faraway South Sakhalin. Their treatment of this interesting and important theme is ineffective and inartistic.

For some reason, the old fisherman Alexei Gavrilov is among the main heroes of the play. He is a rolling stone and a self-seeker who is worried mostly about his own enrichment and cynically makes fun of the enthusiasm of the workers bound for South Sakhalin. This villain is just about the only vividly portrayed character in the play. ... All the conflicts are presented by the authors in a crude and artistically inept manner. ... By selecting a weak play the theater has shown a formalistic rather than a creative attitude toward the task of staging a production on a contemporary theme.

Being frequently compelled to work on superficial, sketchy parts, the actors gradually begin to lose the artist's feeling of responsibility to his creative work. Gifted stars of the stage who have compiled a long creative record at this theater and

achieved wide popularity are beginning to show less care for further perfection of their craftsmanship.

The theater's lag is especially noticeable in the current season. Things have come to a point where the theater is not always able to cope successfully even with outstanding plays. The recently staged plays "Lyubov Yarovaya" by K. Trenev and "Snow Maiden" by A. Ostrovsky are good examples. ...

The most striking characteristic of these productions is the lack of definiteness and precision in the director's interpretation of the plays. Watching the theater's latest productions, one has difficulty deciding for what reason a particular production is being shown, what idea it is supposed to affirm and what aspect of it provides inspiration to the actor and the director. ... The idea contained in Trenev's play was not fully brought out in the production. ... The theater was unable to present interestingly and clearly the story of an ordinary, unassuming schoolteacher who sided with the revolution and gave factual proof of her devotion to the people and the Bolshevik party. In the theater's interpretation the character created by the playwright grew dull and lost its charm. The audience sees a tired, melancholy woman, deeply afflicted by her personal tragedy. She has no will power, no strength. The heroic element of her nature is actually not brought out at all. ... It is no accident that Lyubov Yarovaya did not become the real heroine of the play. She is frequently overshadowed by other characters, particularly by the negative figure of Panova, who is given undue emphasis in the production. ...

Lack of guidance on the part of the director has an especially noticeable influence on V. Politseimako's handling of the part of the sailor Shvandya. The actor arouses the audience's sympathy for his hero, but does not create a complete stage character. He is successful only in putting over Shvandya's humor, without revealing the purposefulness of his thinking, the whole depth of his feelings, his revolutionary romanticism. The actor has preferred to use this remarkable part as a lucky occasion to give the audience one more sample of his brilliant skill as a comedian.

Instead of joining the actors in a thorough analysis of the characters' personalities, instead of clearly determining the direction which the development of the plot ought to assume, the director is allowing himself to be carried away by unnecessary stage effects, which detract the audience's attention from the meaning of the events which take place on stage. ...

There are some successful episodes in the theater's staging of "Snow Maiden," the springtime tale by A. Ostrovsky. The young actress L. Makarova gives a charming portrayal of the young snow maiden. The play is performed with painter A. Bosulayev's colorful sets. The director has interestingly staged some of the scenes. On the whole, however, the production cannot satisfy the audience. It does not bring out the wonderful poetic content of the Russian playwright's work. What is especially precious for us in Ostrovsky's play today? What message should Soviet people derive from it? The production does not give an answer to these questions.

"Lyubov Yarovaya," "Snow Maiden" and "Here It Is Morning Already" were directed by I. Yefremov, senior director at the theater. These productions reveal how modest are the standards set by the person in charge of the theater's artistic work, how insufficiently he utilizes the great creative potentialities of the theater's gifted company. ...

In true creative art, ideological content and craftsmanship are inseparable. In some of the Bolshoi Drama Theater's productions the craftsmanship of the actors is incorrectly utilized; it becomes an end in itself instead of a means of bringing out the playwright's idea. Every Soviet work of art must serve the lofty purpose of the education of working people in a communist spirit; that is why the managers of theaters carry such heavy responsibility for the ideological orientation of their work. ...

The talented and hard-working company of the Bolshoi Drama Theater rightfully held one of the first places in Soviet theater art. It has every possibility of recovering that place, and it will do so if it takes a more exacting attitude toward its work and perfects its craftsmanship persistently and steadfastly.

[For another article on Leningrad theater productions see "Unsatisfactory Productions and Lack of Plays" in the Feature Articles section.]



## Literature

**PAGES OF HISTORY.** (By S. Petrov. *Literaturnaya gazeta*, Jan. 29, p. 3. 2200 words. Condensed text:) During the past few years we have had many works of literature devoted to the history of our motherland. In depicting the historical past, authors are striving to follow Comrade Stalin's injunction that "the history of social development is at the same time the history of those who produce the material wealth; it is at the same time the history of the working masses, who constitute the basic forces of the productive process and turn out the material goods indispensable to the existence of society."

Violation of this most important canon inevitably leads to ideological and artistic defects in historical works. It is instructive to examine in this connection the merits and shortcomings of V. Yazvitsky's long historical novel "Ivan III, Tsar of All Russia." ...

The novel paints a broad and expressive picture of the struggle between two tendencies in the historical development of Russia and of the triumph of the policy directed toward Russia's unification and corresponding to the basic interests of the people. The best chapters and scenes in V. Yazvitsky's novel are those which show Ivan III's relations with [the rulers of] Pskov and Novgorod, who did everything to hinder Moscow's policy of unification. The characterization of Ivan III is such as to bring out the steadfastness and statesmanship of a man who was inspired by a progressive idea: the creation of a single Russian state and the freeing of Russia from the Tatar yoke. ...

A serious shortcoming of Yazvitsky's novel is that the people constitute nothing more than a background for the activity of Ivan III. Their life and fate are given little coverage in the novel. ... Yazvitsky was carried away by the portrayal of Moscow's grand dukes, their political opponents, their families, their courts and their servants.

The political struggle of Ivan III and his father against their enemies is given wide coverage, but the social foundation of the antagonism which prevailed in those days is not brought out. ... The novel's entire treatment of the social content of Ivan III's policy boils down to a few remarks and statements by Ivan III himself, presented in abbreviated form. ... As Yazvitsky pictures it, it is not the classes [of society] which put forward this or that statesman to serve their own interests, but the statesman himself who "selects" his own class following; this is an incorrect interpretation.

The novel fails to bring out still another most important aspect of social relations in 15th-century Russia: the condition of the peasantry and of the petty artisans and traders who suffered most from the Tatars, from the feudal struggles and especially from exploitation by the boyars and landowners. ...

The characterization of the intelligent and domineering Ivan III is successful in many respects, but the portrayal of the relationships at court and among princes is too one-sided. The author is right in sympathizing with the policy of Ivan III and expressing anger at Shemyaka, but the portraits of Vasily Vasilyevich (Ivan III's father) and of most of Ivan III's entourage are a little too rosy. All the good people are on one side and all the wicked ones on the other. The author forgets that Vasily Vasilyevich, Ivan III and their voyevodas [governors of provinces] and boyars were 15th-century people whose ways were no less cruel than those of their opponents.

Yazvitsky did not bring out the contradictory political tendencies among Ivan's entourage, among the Moscow boyardom. The grand prince's entourage is pictured in idyllic manner: all the boyars and servants of Ivan III simply worship him. The author has apparently forgotten that Ivan III was soon compelled to deal most decisively with the Patrikeyevs, the Starodubskys and certain other princes on account of their feudal provincialism and insubordinate frame of mind. The boyars were not at all united and submissive, as pictured in the novel. ...

The treatment of the role of the church and of individual clergymen is unsatisfactory and in many respects sentimental. The author has taken no account of the unsightly backstage life of the Russian lay and regular clergy in those days. The class role of the church, the thieving practices of monasteries and

the exploitation of the peasantry by the clergy are not brought out. ...

Archaic expressions and words may be used in a historical novel only when they are absolutely necessary and justified from an artistic standpoint, and when the context makes their meaning clear. Yazvitsky was not justified in using an archaic style and in stylizing his dialogue. As noted in reviews and readers' letters, many pages of his novel are completely unintelligible. ...

**YOUNG VOICES.**—New Collections of Verses. (Reviewed by An. Tarasenkova. *Pravda*, Feb. 24, p. 3. 1100 words. Condensed text:) ... It is encouraging to note that young poets' first collections of verses have been published in a number of provinces recently. They testify to the development of new and talented people who are taking their deserved place in the ranks of Soviet writers. ... Sometimes these verses lack craftsmanship in form, but one senses that the young poets are striving for it, working persistently for vivid artistic embodiment of the leading ideas of the present day.

Unfortunately this cannot by any means be said about all young poets who have had their first collections published. Very often our publishing houses, in their desire to encourage talented young writers, do not show discrimination and publish very weak books along with really worth-while ones. For example, the Young Guard Publishing House published a booklet of verses by Konst. Vanshenkin, at the same time publishing a collection by Eduard Asadov entitled "Bright Roads." In addition to good verse, this collection contains much that is weak and not worthy of publication.

Asadov writes charmingly about school cribbing, which there is no reason at all to praise, then tells about Soviet girls who for some reason give their "nagging matchmakers" wine to drink. This is hardly a sign of the poet's bad intentions; rather it is the sign of inexperience, of limited knowledge and of helplessness when it comes to writing poetry.

Or take the poem entitled "The Little Bull." Here the poet tells about a young bull which leaves his "mother's stall" and goes into the forest, hears a wolf cry and becomes frightened.

He saw that death was near:  
Behind him wolves, ahead the water clear.  
And at the last moment finding salvation,  
Jumped into—my versification!

The author has furnished this verse with the subtitle "A Joke." But this is really not very funny.

The author should have worked more thoroughly on his verse before publishing it in book form. The Young Guard Publishing House was not doing him a service.

Other young poets publish their collections without even thinking about subject matter, vocabulary or artistically expressive forms. The general literary level of some poets is weak. The Odessa Province Publishing House issued a book of verses by N. Glushkov entitled "About a Banner." The young poet has replaced poetic expression with rhymed general phrases. ...

Konstantin Semyonovsky has slightly better control of literary style. But he too was in a hurry to issue his first collection of verses, "Peace Relay" (Latvian State Publishing House, Riga, 1951). The author is the victim of an imitative spirit. ... In a book on whose cover are the great, weighty words "Peace Relay" the young poet has assembled verses on timely political subjects, as well as childish jokes in rhyme and intimate lyrics outside of time and space. Such intimate verse as "The Little Road," "The Gift," "It Was Time for the Rains" and "The Noise of the Birches and the Rustle of the Leaves" are interesting only to the person to whom they are dedicated. Such lyric trifles have no social significance and the poet published them to no purpose.

Semyonovsky's book is more than 150 pages in length. This is quite a lot for a collection of verses, but it is justified neither by the content of the verses nor by their artistic quality. This beginning poet obviously was in a hurry to publish a volume of his unpolished, immature work.

Further examples could be cited without difficulty. In recent years many province and republic publishing houses have published works by young poets that are weak, poorly edited and unsuited for publication.



The road is wide open to talented young people in the land of Soviets, but this does not mean that our state's generosity is to be abused. Young poets must always remember their responsibility, the duty of the Soviet writer. Young poets must learn from the Russian classic poets and the best masters of Soviet literature how to be exacting and critical toward their work. ...

Notes on Literature: FABLES BY SERGEI MIKHALKOV.\* (By Nik. Zhdanov. *Izvestia*, Feb. 16, p. 3. 1600 words. Summary:) Sergei Mikhalkov's fables may be regarded as a new manifestation of the tradition of satirical poetry which runs through all our literature.

One of the most typical of his fables is entitled "Ivan Ivanych Was Taken Ill..." It tells the story of a bureaucrat who pretends to be ill and severs connections with everyone, including his family. The people soon take charge of him and liberate him from all his cares, including his automobile. As a result, a complete change overtakes Ivan Ivanych. He again receives visitors, talks to people, returns to his family. What is typical here is not Ivan Ivanych's behavior, but the fate which awaits a Soviet citizen who does not live up to the requirements of Soviet social morality and ceases to be an honest servant of the people.

The fable "Current Repairs" satirizes the mania of some of our administrative workers for endless conferences. Other fables satirize kowtowing, servile deference to rank and other forms of moldy residue which the fresh wind of our time has not yet carried off completely. All the fables reflect the author's conviction that in our society the ultimate victory of positive over negative forces is not subject to doubt.

The poet directs the weapon of his satire against the inveterate enemies of our country—the imperialists, the atom maniacs, the warmongers. In the monkey which is all puffed up over some mysterious nut in the fable "The Monkey and the Nut," the reader readily recognizes the American political businessmen who try to frighten the peoples of the world with the atomic bomb. The wolf in the fable "The Grass-Eating Wolf," who tries to convince his judges that wolves have of late stopped eating meat and are now feeding on grass, is readily recognized to represent the war criminals who enjoy the protection of the warmongers. In these fables, as in his political epigrams, Mikhalkov is following in, and developing, the tradition of D. Bedny and V. Mayakovsky.

Mikhalkov has a feeling for the fable, for its closeness to folk speech and to the common man's common sense. But the poet does not always seek inspiration from this mighty source. The subjects of some of his fables are not sufficiently significant, and the treatment is lacking in depth.

Take, for example, the fable "The Grain Stalk and the Cornflower." A grain stalk and a cornflower are growing side by side, and both are dying of thirst. The stalk implores the aid of heaven, and a rain cloud, heeding its voice, spills rain over the grain crop.

The thought which the fable is trying to convey is that the rain, which saved the grain, also saved the cornflower—a weed. This is an interesting and meaningful observation, but the thought contained in the fable is not fully brought out or made specific. The fable therefore lacks true social significance. It is old-fashioned in both form and content. Is there anything of the contemporary in the picture of the grain stalks turning prayerfully skyward? Everyone understands, of course, that this prayer of the stalks represents, in a sense, a concession by the author to the conventions of the fable; but why not bring such conventions up to date?

S. Mikhalkov's fables bear witness, nevertheless, to the success of Soviet fable writing.

#### VICTOR HUGO ANNIVERSARY

SOVIET PEOPLE HONOR MEMORY OF VICTOR HUGO. (*Pravda*, Feb. 26, p. 3. 600 words. Summary:) The working people of Moscow are marking on a large scale the jubilee of Victor Hugo. Yesterday the French writer Paul Eluard spoke

at a learned session of the Gorky Institute of World Literature devoted to the great French writer.

The State Literature Museum is showing a large exhibit on Hugo's life and work. The exhibit includes numerous editions of his works which have appeared in the Soviet Union and other countries, and photostats of his manuscripts. Many libraries in the capital have also opened exhibits devoted to his work.

In connection with the celebration the State Literature Publishing House is putting out two volumes of the selected works of Victor Hugo.

Leningrad—The Kirov Plant's house of culture devoted a literary evening to Hugo's novel "Les Miserables." After an introductory talk on the writer's career those participating in the evening heard a professional reader read excerpts from the novel. At a regular literary evening visitors to the house of culture will have the opportunity of acquainting themselves with the book "L'homme Qui Rit" and one of Hugo's dramatic works.

Tbilisi—The works of Hugo are well known to the Georgian reader, many of them having been translated and published in mass editions during the Soviet regime. The Marx Library has opened a large exhibit in connection with the 150th anniversary of his birth, and exhibits are also being held at the Stalin University and in province and district libraries. "Les Miserables" is enjoying a successful production at the Kagano-vich Young People's Theater. Various meetings will be devoted to the anniversary at the Stalin University and elsewhere.

Lvov—The library of the branch of the Ukraine Republic Academy of Sciences has opened an exhibit of rare French editions of Hugo's works. The library owns more than 100 editions of his works published during the great French writer's lifetime, as well as original letters.

#### TOWARD 150TH ANNIVERSARY OF VICTOR HUGO'S BIRTH. (*Pravda*, Feb. 22, p. 3. 200 words. Summary:)

Alma-Ata—The working people of Kazakhstan are very fond of the work of the great French writer Victor Hugo. His works are in great demand in the Kazakh, Russian and Uigur languages, as well as in his own native language.

A special meeting of the Learned Council of the Alma-Ata Foreign Language Institute will be devoted to the work of Hugo. Lecturers and students in the French department are preparing to read aloud from his works.

HUGO AND SOVIET CULTURE. (By Alexander Puzikov. *Izvestia*, Feb. 26, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Advanced Russian literature always valued highly the progressive writers of France. In Hugo's work Russian writers saw the expression of the French people's aspirations to freedom. Pushkin and the Decembrists discerned in the young poet a great talent, Belinsky has many warm words to say for him, and Herzen expressed himself rapturously about him.

Like other classic writers of world literature, Hugo has met with an intelligent, sensitive, responsive appraisal in our country. Hugo wrote passionately about the people, about revolution; he hated the world of the rich and the exploiters. All this is close to the heart of our people, who overthrew once and for all time the world of falsehood and lies. Masters like Valery Bryusov and Konstantin Fedin worked on the first Soviet translations of Hugo's works. Under the Soviet regime all his principal works have been retranslated and published many times.

For Hugo's jubilee 277 editions of his works in 44 languages have been published in about 7,000,000 copies. This fact is a clear illustration of the superiority of Soviet culture, the true custodian of the spiritual values created by the best representatives of progressive mankind.

But it is not just a question of figures, however convincing they may be. Soviet scholars and translators have completely resurrected Hugo's texts, distorted and disfigured by censorship in the past. In our country Hugo's voice sounds forth freely: the Soviet reader knows everything the poet wrote about revolution and the people.

For the Soviet people Hugo is not merely an attractive writer. Today, as in his lifetime, he stands in the ranks of the millions who make up the camp of peace, democracy and progress.

\* Sergei Mikhalkov, "Fables" [in Russian], State Literature Publishing House, 1951.



**GREAT POET AND TRIBUNE.** (By Georges Cognot. Pravda, Feb. 26, p. 3. 1800 words. Excerpts:) Paris—The government of national betrayal, which has its seat in Paris, has done nothing to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the birth of Victor Hugo, one of the greatest French writers. Its budget did not allocate even a very small sum for this purpose. And this is understandable: we have come a long way from the social conditions of the eighties of the last century, when the ruling class buried the poet with all official pomp, turning his funeral into an unusual apotheosis of "civic virtue." The French bourgeoisie was glorifying Victor Hugo as a republican and a patriot. But now times have changed, and so has the attitude of the French bourgeoisie toward the cultural and moral values of France. ...

But in the hearts of the working people of France, in the consciousness of the millions who are struggling for peace—in these hearts there will live all that is best in the heritage of the great poet and tribune: his democracy, his sympathy for the oppressed and exploited, his devotion to the cause of social progress, his faith in man, his passion for national independence and his devotion to the cause of peace. Victor Hugo's heritage will continue to serve the forces of progress in their struggle against imperialism.

**(Editorial)—COMMON PROPERTY OF THE PEOPLES.**

(Izvestia, Feb. 26, p. 1. 1300 words. Summary:) Today all progressive mankind is celebrating the 150th anniversary of the birth of the great French writer Victor Hugo. Victor Hugo, talented writer, poet, playwright and publicist has a place in the ranks of the best representatives of world culture. His works are filled with deep sympathy for the common people and burning hatred of the forces of oppression and reaction. Fine characterizations of revolutionaries, of common laborers, the real makers of history, are contained in them. Hugo's works, permeated with humanitarian ideas, are the property of all the peoples and an effective weapon in the struggle for peace and progress.

Hugo's work embodies the best traditions of the freedom-loving French people. His name is dear to all true French patriots today waging a struggle for peace and freedom against the reactionaries betraying the national interests to serve the American monopolists.

This anniversary is of great international significance. The World Peace Council, in order to foster international cultural relations, has decreed that such anniversaries as the 150th anniversary of Hugo's birth, the 100th anniversary of Gogol's death, and the 500th anniversary of da Vinci's birth be marked on an international scale.

American-British imperialists and their right-wing Socialist followers, to confuse the peoples, cry out in a heart-rending voice that their mad military preparations are in "defense of civilization" and "Western culture." But all honest people know the value of these false assertions. True advocates of truth, peace, freedom and democracy indignantly reject the so-called modern American culture—poisoned with misanthropy, preaching the cult of pure force, praising predatory wars. There is no greater threat to true culture, civilization and cultural treasures than the war being prepared by the American-British imperialists as a means of raking in maximum profits.

Soviet people are justly proud of their rich cultural heritage but also value highly all that is genuinely great in other peoples' science, technology, literature and art. Large editions of foreign works are published here; our theaters produce the classics of world drama, our talented musicians bring inspired musical works to the people; the heritage of the luminaries of world science is developed in Soviet scholarly works. Soviet people recognize the genuine art of all peoples, art which, though national, also has a universal significance, art which serves peace and democracy.

The Soviet Union is practicing, in deeds, not words, extensive cultural cooperation with all peace-loving peoples, taking an active part in international scientific conferences, music and art festivals, and sports meets.

Victor Hugo's memory is revered by the advanced people of the whole world. However the warmongers rage they will not

succeed in dividing the people who have united in defense of the progress of civilization.

**OTHER ITEMS**

**DECREE OF PRESIDUM OF U.S.S.R. SUPREME SOVIET—** (Pravda and Izvestia, Feb. 26, p. 1)—awarding the Order of the Red Banner of Labor to writer Konstantin Alexandrovich Fedin on his 60th birthday for outstanding services in the field of literature.

**Press and Publishing**

**Review of the Press: PROVINCE PARTY COMMITTEE AND ITS NEWSPAPER.** (Pravda, Feb. 20, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) The Samarkand Province newspaper *Leninsky put* [Lenin's Path] did not carry a single article on Party matters in November, 1951, and in the three following months the "Party Life" section was rarely to be seen in its pages. The Samarkand Province Party Committee must know about this; after all, its members read the newspaper and approve its plans for articles.

The newspaper's plans were taken up by the Party committee's bureau on several occasions in 1951 and approved without discussion, although they needed important corrections. The Party committee's secretaries confine themselves to sporadic telephone conversations with the editors on special occasions: "let's have more material on cotton harvesting; let's have more articles on fallow plowing." Such general directives cannot contribute to improvement of the newspaper from the ideological and political standpoint and to increasing the editors' qualifications.

The members of the province Party committee do not contribute sufficiently to the newspaper. Comrade Kaimakov, one of the committee's secretaries, has twice promised to write an article on Party leadership of amalgamated collective farms, but has not done so. Several other secretaries have also failed to contribute to the paper. A year ago the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the province Party committee adopted resolutions concerning shortcomings in the work of the newspaper and left it at that.

The province Party committee and the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee are not giving sufficient attention to training newspaper staffs. The Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee does not even conduct seminars for newspaper workers. A conference of province newspaper editors and republic newspaper correspondents was called by the committee in October, 1951, but it lasted less than three hours.

The republic's two-year Party school has a department of journalism, but the students are often ill-qualified and many of them are not given newspaper work following graduation.

**From the Latest Mail: ONCE AGAIN ABOUT WORK OF PATRONS.** (Pravda, Feb. 24, p. 3. 350 words. Summary:) The Zlatoust newspaper *Bolshevistskoye slovo* [Bolshevik Word] reports that a brigade of agitators from the Zlatoust Iron and Steel Mill is helping the Party organizations of collective farms under the mill's patronage "to develop mass political work among the collective farmers." However, some Party organizations in Chelyabinsk Province have an incorrect notion of the aims and tasks of patronage [i.e., voluntary aid by a "patron" institution's staff to institutions needing help and guidance.—Trans.].

Some Party workers in Minyar and the local newspaper *Stalnaya iskra* [Steel Spark] mock patronage and identify it with material aid given at the expense of state enterprises. The newspaper writes that Comrade Vodolazov, Director of the Asha Wood Chemistry Combine, and Comrade Zubaryov, secretary of the Party bureau, pledged help to a collective farm under their patronage by promising to spread fertilizer and do snow retention work and that they sent five horse-drawn carts and 15 workers to the collective farm. The Asha Metal Plant sent its collective farm strap iron, wire, nails and other supplies as aid from a patron body. The newspaper sees nothing wrong in the fact that enterprise officials make use of state supplies for other purposes than intended.



The Troitsk city newspaper Vperyod [Forward] disorients the Party *aktiv* by favorably reporting similar instances of factories helping collective farms by setting up snow fences, hauling grain and supplying trucks, when its patronage should be confined to giving the farms guidance in how to improve. The Troitsk Machine-Building Plant is already several months behind schedule, but its management takes workers away from their work and sends supplies to the collective farms.

## Radio-TV

**TELEVISION REPAIR SHOPS.** (Moskovskaya pravda, Feb. 22, p. 1. Complete text:) New television repair and installation shops are being opened for better service to Moscow television owners.

One has opened at 24 Kirov Street and another will open in the near future at 1 Levitan Street.

Both shops will be able to handle hundreds of orders a day for the installation of antennas and receivers. The number of repairmen available for work at customers' homes has increased considerably.

## Sports

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'RESOLUTION ADOPTED BUT NOT CARRIED OUT.'\* (Izvestia, Feb. 22, p. 2. Complete text:) A letter to the editor published under the above heading criticized the Archangel Province Soviet Executive Committee for insufficient attention to the needs of the Hunting

\* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 46, p. 48.

(Continued From Page 23)

pletion of Britain's dollar reserves. According to reports in the British press, the Americans are now repeating this maneuver, knocking down the prices of Malayan rubber. The Financial Times states that "the fall in prices and the cessation of the sale of rubber to the United States apparently nullified all the savings made by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer."

This is not the only blow the U.S.A. has recently dealt its British partner. As is well known, the United States insisted that Japan cease all trade with the Chinese People's Republic. As a result, there was a sharp increase in Japanese exports to Southeast Asian markets—primarily to British Empire markets. The notorious Dulles and his economic advisers have already worked out a special kind of "Schuman Plan" for Southeast Asia under which Japan will receive raw materials from Burma, Malaya and other countries with a view to supplying them with its goods. ...

It is clear that Japan has already surpassed Britain in the export of textile goods. This is not all. Japan, which produces steel from American iron ore and American cokes, is supplying Australia with steel, whereas Britain is not only unable to do this, as it formerly did, but is itself compelled to buy steel in the United States for continuing the arms race. U.S. News and World Report states that "last year Japan not only deprived Britain of part of her markets in Asia but also invaded the sterling area—Britain's natural market."

The competition of Western Germany also constitutes a very serious threat to British trade. German goods are competing with British goods not only on the West European markets but also on the British Empire markets. Moreover, it is well known that many German firms are backed by American capital.

The following fact is also very curious. The sale of West German goods in the United States increased four-fold in the first half of 1951 in comparison with the second half of 1950. The American press emphasizes that the sale of German goods increased at the expense of the sale of British goods in the

Society. Comrade Vlasov, Vice-Chairman of the Archangel Province Soviet Executive Committee, has informed the editors that measures have been adopted to restore the rifle range and to organize the production of hunting equipment.

## Miscellany

**NOMADS ADOPT SETTLED WAY OF LIFE.** (By Staff Correspondent M. Budarin. Izvestia, Feb. 24, p. 2. Condensed text:) Tyumen Province—From the Urals to the Yenesei, over taiga and tundra the nomadic collective farms of the Khanty, Mansi, Nentsy and Selkups stretch over more than 1,000,000 square kilometers of Tyumen Province. A considerable number of the collective farms have already established settlements at culture centers, trading posts, fish canneries and motor fishing stations.

The Soviet government is giving every help to the peoples of the North in their transition to a settled way of life in order to make them more familiar with Soviet culture.

The Khanty-Mansi Region Soviet Executive Committee and the region Party committee have resolved to complete the transition of all nomadic collective farms to a settled way of life in three year's time. Last year 170 nomad families were settled in spacious and bright log houses. A total of 1124 new homes will be built in the Khanty-Mansi National Region in the three-year period. ...

The Selkups are one of the smallest nationalities in our country. Under Tsarism they were at a very low stage of development, but now they are building their own culture centers. The Kalinin Collective Farm, which has ceased to be nomadic, is successfully developing reindeer herding, dairy farming, truck gardening, trapping and fishing.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

U.S.A., i. e., at the expense of a further reduction of Britain's dollar earnings.

The struggle for markets is assuming a more acute character because of the fact that, as a result of the discriminatory policy toward the Soviet Union, the Chinese People's Republic and the people's democracies—followed under U.S. pressure—the West European countries, primarily Britain and France, are deprived of vast markets for their goods and also sources of the raw materials they need.

The measures taken by the governments of the West European countries to restrict imports cannot solve the problem of markets, since every such measure entails retaliatory measures by their partners in the "Marshall Plan" and the North Atlantic alliance. Therefore, a further, still fiercer struggle for markets is in prospect and, consequently, a deepening of the antagonisms among the capitalist countries.

## Sports

**AMERICANS' BEHAVIOR.** (Izvestia, Feb. 22, p. 4. Complete text:) Oslo (Tass)—Norwegian newspapers express indignation at the behavior of the American and Canadian participants in the Olympic games, calling it scandalous.

Thus, describing a hockey match between the Americans and a Swiss team, the newspapers state that the game turned into a brawl. The Americans beat up their opponents, knocked them down and made fun of them when they managed to score a goal. Morgenposten notes that the indignation of the spectators present at this game was so great that the individual players on the American team hastened to leave the stadium surreptitiously. The others were showered with a hail of orange peels, apple cores and snowballs.

The Swedish hockey specialist Alf Asberg stated in the Norwegian press that such behavior by the Americans and Canadians "has nothing in common with the spirit of the Olympic Games." He also noted the extremely fine and tactical playing by the Czechs.



# Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

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## FOREIGN AFFAIRS

### WORLD POLITICS

#### ATLANTIC PACT

(Cartoon)—French-German "cooperation" under American leadership, by Kukryniksy, Pr 20/4. Down road to violation of international agreements—Session of North Atlantic Council opens in Lisbon, Pr-Izv 21/4-500. Americans' new demands on Norway [N.A.T.O. Council puts pressure on Norway to admit foreign troops to its territory], Pr 22/3-250, Izv 22/3-200. Secret negotiations of representatives of American and French militarists [open in Washington], Pr-Izv 23/4-75. International review: Another meeting of aggressors [N.A.T.O. Council session in Lisbon], by Ya. Viktorov, Pr 24/4-1100. At Western powers' conference in London ["European army" discussed], Pr-Izv 21/4-300. Note from Bulgarian government to government of Turkey [protesting latter's entry into N.A.T.O.], Izv 24/3-650.

#### COLONIAL STRUGGLE

(Editorial)—Peoples in struggle against colonial yoke [National liberation movement is growing in Africa, Near East and Far East], Pr 21/1-1300. Against British colonial authorities' outrages in Malaya [Meeting in Fuchow on International Day of Struggle Against Colonial Oppression], Pr 21/4-100. On International Day of Struggle Against Colonial Oppression [Greetings from All-China Federation of Democratic Youth to youth of dependent countries], Pr 21/4-75; under heading Chung Kuo Ching Nian Pao on International Day of Struggle Against Colonial Oppression, Izv 21/4-150. Chinese newspapers on International Day of Struggle Against Colonial Oppression, Izv 22/3-300. Anti-imperialist meeting in Teheran [on International Day of Struggle Against Colonial Oppression], Pr-Izv 23/4-300. Demonstration in Tokyo [on International Day of Struggle Against Colonial Oppression], by Staff Correspondent A. Kozhin, Pr 25/3-350. Meeting of youth of colonial countries in London [on International Day of Struggle Against Colonial Oppression], Pr 26/4-550.

#### SOVIET ARMY DAY ABROAD

Labor competition in Bulgaria in honor of Soviet Army Day, Izv 20/3-100. Meeting of Danish-Soviet Society in Copenhagen, Pr 21/3-125; under heading Meeting of Danish-Soviet Society in Copenhagen in honor of 34th anniversary of Soviet Army, Izv 21/3-

125. To greet Soviet Army Day [Preparations in Poland, Rumania and Korea], Izv 22/3-350. Celebrations abroad on Soviet Army Day [in Poland, Rumania and Korean People's Democratic Republic], Pr 23/3-450; under heading Peoples mark 34th anniversary of Soviet Army [China, Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria], Izv 23/3-500. Chinese press marks Soviet Army and Navy Day, Pr 23/3-400. Wreaths are placed on pedestal of monument to Soviet soldiers [in Berlin], Pr-Izv 24/3-175; [Oslo], Pr 24/3-100, Izv 24/3-125. Working people honor Soviet Army [in Chinese People's Republic, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Mongolian People's Republic], Pr 24/1-700. Rumanian working people honor memory of Soviet soldiers, Izv 24/3-200. Celebrations abroad on 34th anniversary of Soviet Army [in Chinese People's Republic, Korean People's Democratic Republic, Hungarian People's Republic, Albanian People's Republic and Mongolian People's Republic], Izv 24/4-650. Iranian newspaper on Soviet Army and Navy Day, Pr 25/3-300. Evening in Paris devoted to Soviet Army and Navy Day, Pr 26/3-150.

#### DISPLACED PERSONS

American traders in children [U.S. occupation authorities refuse to repatriate Soviet children], by A. Palladin, Izv 22/3-1900.

#### PEACE FRONT

Preparations [in U.S.A.] for American Continental Peace Congress, Pr 20/3-175. Appeal by Chairman of World Peace Council Frederic Joliot-Curie [to honor anniversaries of four great men], Pr-Izv 22/3-300. For peace pact among five great powers [Appeal by 24 American notables], Pr 22/4-500, Izv 22/3-800.

#### FAR EAST

Provocation of Kuomintangites in Burma [Kengtung, capital of state of Shan, seized], Pr 21/4-50. U.S.A. is arming Kuomintang bands in Burma—Protest movement against American aggression [New York and Rangoon datelines], Pr 23/3-225, Izv 23/3-250. Burmese newspaper on Kuomintang troops' preparations in Burma to invade China, Pr-Izv 24/4-350.

China.—N. V. Gogol's "Works" in Chinese [Special editions in honor of centenary of his death], Pr 20/1-200. Advance of science in China [Academy of Sciences is making great contribution to country's industrial, agricultural, scientific and cultural development], Izv 20/3-225. Writer Jorge Amado on new China, Pr 21/4-500, Izv 21/3-600. Chungking-Chengtu [Railroad is playing important role in economic development of Southwest China], by Staff Correspondent L. Delyusin, Pr 21/3-850. Sino-Soviet friendship is growing stronger [1,235,299 members in Sino-Soviet Friendship Society at end of 1951], Izv 21/1-100. Alliance of workers and peasants is growing stronger [160 enterprises are sending machinery to country; workers teach peasants how to use it], Pr 22/1-175. In people's China—Land reform in Szechwan, by Staff Correspondent L. Delyusin, Pr 23/4-1400. Formation of government of new Tibetan Autonomous Area in Chinghai Province, Pr 23/4-25. James Endicott on new China [Chairman of Canadian Peace Congress notes country's progress], Izv 23/3-200.

Soviet books in China [2,700,000 books in Russian were sold in Northeast China in 1951; 2,600,000 translated books sold in past two years], Pr 26/1-200. Improving Chinese workers' well-being [New homes built, schools provided for workers at iron and steel factory near Peking], Izv 26/1-150.

India.—On elections in India [National Congress Party intensifies violence against its political opponents after election defeats], by Staff Correspondent S. Borzenko, Pr 22/3-700. Parliamentary elections in India [16 Communists elected to electoral college in state of Tripura], Pr 22/4-50. Interview of General Secretary of Indian Communist Party Ajoy Ghosh with [London] Daily Worker correspondent [Election results show that National Congress Party has lost people's support], Pr-Izv 20/4-400. Great interest in India in culture and art of Soviet Union [Society of Friends of Soviet Union formed], Pr 23/4-250. On international film festival in India [23 countries participate in festival in Delhi], Izv 23/3-175. Food situation is growing worse in India, Pr 25/3-50. Communists arrested in India [West Bengal], Pr 25/3-50. Against enslavement of India by American capital [Article in Indian magazine], Izv 26/4-150.

Indonesia.—Indonesian government rejects so-called "U.S. aid," Pr 22/4-125; with sub-head Indonesian Foreign Minister resigns, Izv 22/4-125. Indonesian government resigns [Jakarta and London datelines], Pr 24/3-150, Izv 24/4-150.

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# The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

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## SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

### NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.  
Izvestia [News], government daily.  
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.  
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.  
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.  
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.  
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.  
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.  
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.  
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.  
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.  
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.  
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.  
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.  
Vedomosti Verkhovnoy Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

### TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tchaikowsky, Alexander):

а	а	к	к#	х	kh
б	б	л	л	ц	ts
в	в	м	м	ч	ch
г	г*	н	н	ш	sh
д	д	о	о	щ	shch
е	е**	п	п	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	р	ы	y
ж	zh	с	с	ь	(omit)##
з	з	т	т	э	e
и	и	у	у	ю	yu†
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya††

\* г = v in genitive endings ero (evo), oro (ovo).

\*\* е = ye when initial and after б, з and all vowels except н, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.

† ё = o after ж and ш.

†† Combinations ий and йй = y.

# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).

## ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.

† ю after н = iu.

†† я after н = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.

### MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.  
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.  
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.  
Kulturno-prosvetitel'naya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.  
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.  
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.  
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.  
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.  
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.  
Professionalniye soyuzы [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.  
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.  
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.  
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.  
Sovetskaya etnografiya [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.  
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.  
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.  
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.  
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridical Sciences of Ministry of Justice.  
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.  
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.  
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.  
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.  
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.  
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.  
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies: { Novy mir [New World].  
Oktyabr [October].  
Znamya [Banner].  
Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).